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The Bombay Chronicle

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

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NO. 269

BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1932

TWELVE PAGES

LEADERS TACKLE MOUNT EVEREST OF UNITY

KARACHI APPEAL TO ALLAHABAD

Sind "Odium Of
Disgrace"

REMAINING STUMBLING
BLOCK IN NATIONAL
PROGRESS

and Bengal questions having been
problem holds the key position com-
of National unity.

signed by influential Hindu and
Sind has been sent from Karachi
dealing to the delegates not to earn
of disgrace for breaking the Unity

VE NATIONAL UNITY"

(Correspondent.)
AD, Nov. 10.
Sind is being
Unity Conference
committee to solve the ques-
tion of Sind separation which is
the important question remaining
so far unsolved. For solving the
other questions like representation
of different communities in the
Central Legislature and consider-
ing certain safeguard asked by the
Sikhs in the Punjab a Committee
of five members has been appoint-
ed and asked to report to the
Sub-Committee by to-morrow so
that the latter might expedite its
work, and if possible conclude the
labours by to-morrow evening.

Dr. Moonje who had been to
Delhi returned this afternoon and
has joined discussions.
MESSAGES POUR IN.
Meanwhile, telegrams are pour-
ing in from Sind Hindus as well
as Muslims asking Sind delegates
not to allow the Conference break
on the Sind issue. Mr.
Gulamali Chagla a Nation-
alist Muslim from Kara-
chi to have for Sind the odium and
disgrace of being the cause for
the breakdown of the Unity Con-
ference.

Another important message has
been received by Pandit Malaviya,
Mukhi Govindram and Sheikh
Abdul Majeed from Sind Hindu
leaders which endorses the tele-
gram of Mr. Sant Das.

INFLUENTIAL SIGNATORIES.
Among the signatories to this
telegram are Acharya Gidwani, Mr.
Hingorani, Secretary, Hindu Maha-
sabha, Sind, Mr. Lalwani, ex-Sec-
retary and "Dicator", Karachi
Congress Committee, Mr. Jethmal
leader of the "Buy Indian" move-
ment in Sind, Mr. Durgadas, Pres-
ident, Sind Hindu Conference
held at Karachi which has then
opposed separation and Mr. Tri-
bandas a prominent merchant of
Karachi and others.

It is expected these determined
efforts will be fruitful and a solution
will be reached by to-morrow.

PLENARY SESSION PROSPECTS
I am in a position to state that
in case an all round agreement is
reached, a few leaders will stay
here for some time to arrange the
preliminaries for holding a bigger
Unity Conference at some con-
venient place as also for forming plans
for getting the Conference deci-
sions ratified by their respective
communities.

It is yet uncertain whether the
plenary session of the Conference
will meet.

More Appeals To Sind Hindus

KARACHI, Nov. 10.
More telegrams have been sent
to leaders at present gathered at

Allahabad appealing to them
that the Sind question should
not be allowed to be the cause
of a breakdown.
A telegram signed by Dr. Hin-
gorani, President, Karachi Hindu
Mahasabha, Dr. Tarachand Lal-
vani, Mr. Jethmal Parsram, Edi-
tor, of the Sind Herald, Mr. Dur-
gadas B. Advani, Vice-President,
Karachi Municipality, Acharya A.
T. Gidwani, Tikamdas Wadhmal,
Municipal Councillor, Seth Shiva-
ratan Mohatta and Mr. K. Pun-
niah, Editor of the "Sind Obser-
ver" has been sent, endorsing Mr.
Mazgharam's telegram and add-
ing that the conditions and safe-
guards mentioned in the tele-
gram stand or fall together and
that on withdrawal of any of
them, the whole agreement would
fall.—A. P.

SAFEGUARDS REASONABLE

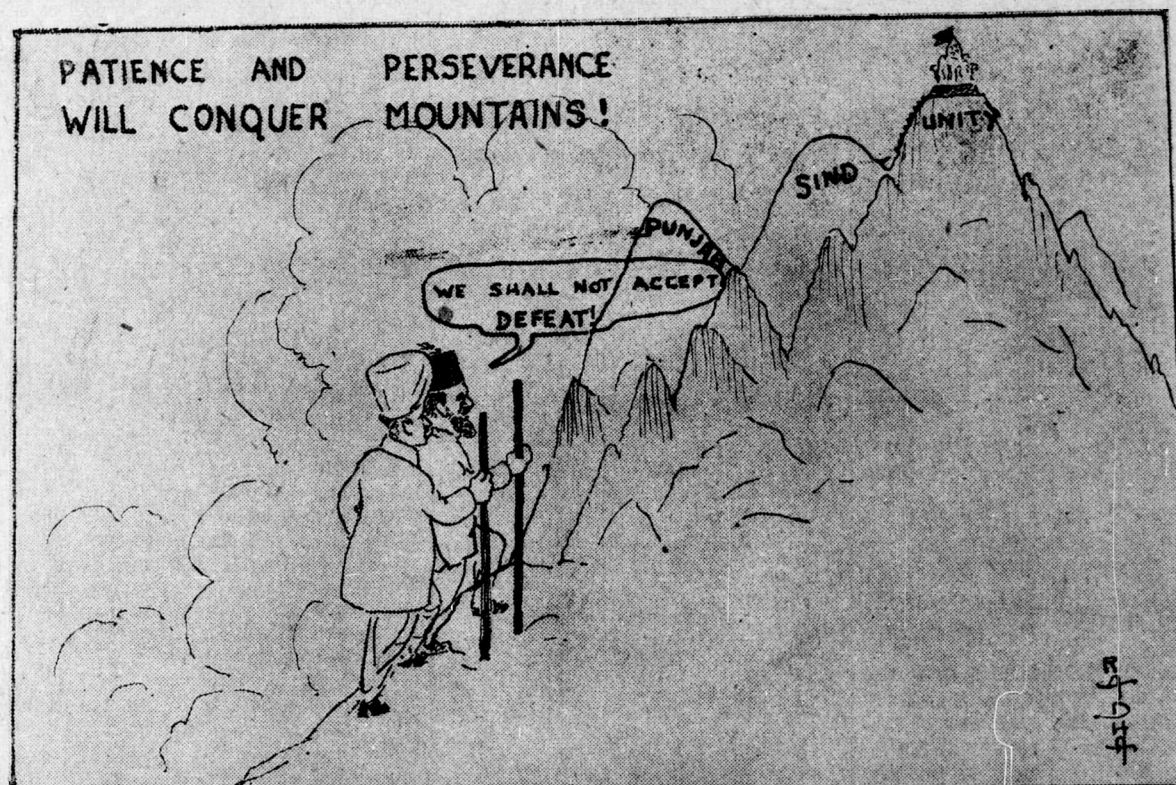
KARACHI, Nov. 10.
Consequent on Mr. Santdas Man-
gharam's interview with Mr. Ghu-
lamali Chagla, a prominent Mus-
lim leader in Karachi and ex-Pres-
ident of the Karachi Municipa-
lity, Mr. Chagla has sent the fol-
lowing telegram to Pandit Mala-
viya, Sheikh Abdul Majid and Mu-
khi Gobindram:—
"Have seen Santdas' telegram
endorsed by Dr. Hingorani and
other Hindu leaders. Consider
conditions and safeguards men-
tioned in Santdas' telegram rea-
sonable. Would wish you accept
them promptly to achieve unity on
Sind separation. Let Sindhes
not earn the odium of disgrace by
impeding national unity."—A. P.

Karachi Muslims' Wire

KARACHI, Nov. 10.
Mr. Hatim Alavi, ex-Vice Pres-
ident Karachi Municipality, Mr.
Gulam Murtaza Shah, President
of the District Local Board, Karachi,
and Mr. Mohamed Baloch,
M.L.C., have telegraphed to Sheikh
Abdul Majid as follows:—
"Santdas and other Hindu
friends wired Unity Conference ac-
cepting Sind separation with safe-
guards. Exert utmost to achieve
National Unity."—A. P.

Punjab Question Finally Settled

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.
The question of Punjab was
finally settled when the Unity
Conference Sub-Committee rose
this morning after a discussion
lasting four hours, the Hindus
and Sikhs having agreed to con-



PERAMBUR DEADLOCK

Strike To Affect Public
Utility Service

LEADERS' PLAN OF ACTION

MADRAS, Nov. 10.
The Strike situation both at Pe-
rampur and Arkonam remains un-
changed.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has writ-
ten to Mr. Giri, stating that he
will make Hubli his headquarters,
moving about Poona-Bangalore
Section.

Mr. Joshi has written that he
would make Poona his headquar-
ters moving about the Poona-Hub-
li Section.

The Union Secretary informs
that arrangements to extend the
strike to other centres are com-
plete. Notice under the Trade
Disputes Act for extension of the
strike to the Public utility Service
has been prepared by the Union in
consultation with its legal advisers
and will be forwarded to the
Agent of the Railway in a day or
two.

Mr. Giri is leaving for Hubli to-
morrow.—A. P.

BURMA ELECTION RESULTS.

RANGOON, Nov. 10.
In General election for 80 elect-
ed seats in Burma Legislative
Council, 38 results are so far
known of which 16 seats have been
won by anti-separationists, and 16
by separationists while 6 are neu-
trals. The only lady candidate
Daw Hnin Mya, sister of U. Chit
Hlaing (Member of R.T.C.) and an
anti-separationist has been re-
turned.

Education Minister Mr. U. Ba
Tin has sustained crushing defeat,
failing to secure one-eighth the
number of votes polled and thus
forfeiting the deposit money, while
Forest Minister Mr. Joseph Maung
Gyi, has been returned unopposed.
—A. P.

cede the same safeguards to the
Muslim minorities in U. P. Bihar
and Bombay as the Muslims have
conceded to the Sikhs and
Hindus in the Punjab. The Com-
mittee meets again at 3-30
p.m. when the question of Sind
and weightage for minorities
in other provinces will be dis-
cussed.

ENJOY OTTAWA FRUITS!

Britain's Fresh Offer To
Free State

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Further peace offer to Mr. De
Valera was made by Mr. J. H.
Thomas in a speech at Derby in
which he said that if De Valera's
Government recognised frankly
and fully the existence of the
agreement legally and morally
binding, not only did he say on
behalf of the Government that
duties on Free State imports
would be removed but Government
would be prepared immediately to
enter into trade agreements by
which the Free State would enjoy
immediately all advantages of the
Ottawa Agreement and all it
meant.

Government wished nothing but
well-being of the Free State and
we would welcome and desire them
as coequal partners of British
commonwealth.—Reuter

STOP PRESS

FRANCO-ITALIAN RAPPROCHEMENT

(Special Cable.)
PARIS, Nov. 10.
Three moral conditions to the
Franco-Italian rapprochement
which M. Herriot's recent friendly
references to Italy have brought
to the forefront of European poli-
tics have been laid down by Sig
Mussolini in an interview to News-
paper "Midi", namely (1) Italy
should be better known; (2) It
should be realised that the Fascist
regime exists and will last and (3)
No Machiavellism should be used
with them.

To tell Nations that there should
be no more war was idiotic said
the Duce. Nations ended by be-
lieving it and going to sleep. He
had no interest in war and it
would disturb Italy's recovery.

U. S. PARTY POSITION

LONDON, Nov. 10.
New York.—The latest totals in
the election are:—Roosevelt: 20-
193,000; Hoover: 14,202,000. So-
cialist Norman Thomas is ex-
pected to secure over 800,000.
The position in the House of
Representatives is:
Democrats 306
Republicans 110
Farmer-Labourers 3
Doubtful 13
—Reuter.

NO RESORT TO FORCE!

Simon Warns Europe

GERMANY AND DISARMAMENT

LONDON, Nov. 10.
In the House of Commons refer-
ring to the German de-
mand for equality in ar-
maments Sir J. Simon declared
that British Government had sug-
gested that side by side with fairly
meeting Germany's claim to the
principle of equality, European
States should join in the solemn
affirmation that they would not
under any circumstances attempt
to resolve any present or future
difficulties between them by resort
to force. The Government de-
sired to find a basis on which
Germany could return to the Dis-
armament Conference with honour
to herself and advantage to all.
—Reuter.

NOTICE TO AGENTS

The price of the issue of Satur-
days is one anna per copy. Agents
should, therefore, sell the Saturday
edition every week at one anna
and the issues of other days ex-
cept Sunday at 1 (half) anna.
—MANAGER.

GANDHI'S LETTER TO MR. RAJBHOJ

POONA, Nov. 10.
Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, President of
the Bombay Branch of the All-
India Depressed Classes Associa-
tion now in Poona has received a
letter from Mahatma Gandhi ask-
ing him to go to the Yeravda Jail
at 2 p.m. on Friday.

This was in reply to Mr. Raj-
bhoj's letter to Mahatma Gandhi
in connection with the temple en-
try question in Poona.—A. P.

DR. CHOITRAM LEAVES FOR ALLAHABAD

Bombay, Thursday.
Doctor Choitram Gidwani, who
was served with an Order of the
Bombay Government on Wed-
nesday to leave the City of Bom-
bay within 24 hours, left for Al-
lahabad by the Calcutta Mail at
9 to-night from Victoria Termi-
nus.

According to the order, Dr.
Choitram has to report himself
to the Superintendent of Police
Hyderabad (Sind) on November
15.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT TO BE X-RAYED

Assembly Accepts Sir Hari
Singh's Compromise
Amendment

COMMITTEE OF 15 TO REPORT BY NOV. 21

The Legislative Assembly accepted the compromise
amendment of Sir Hari Singh Gour on Thursday by
which the Ottawa Pact is referred to a committee of 15
members to scrutinise the agreement and report by
Nov. 21.

S. O. S. TO COMMERCIAL BODIES

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

Yesterday's attack by the Oppo-
sition on the Ottawa Agreement
had a visible effect, as lobby re-
ports this morning were that Gov-
ernment would not mind relaxing
its previous attitude, and accord-
ingly commissioned certain mem-
bers on its side to play the requir-
ed role.

Mr. H. P. Mody was the first to
appear as a peacemaker, for it is
he who made the suggestion that
a committee be asked to examine
the Agreement within the given
time, and as his speech was the
best constructive criticism of the
Agreement, his suggestion went
home.

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE

But it was not till the Govern-
ment side showed that it respon-
ded that much progress could be
made. Mr. P. E. James from the
European group failed to rouse
any interest, as his rejoinder to
Mr. Mody was poor, but he roused
all by falling in with the sugges-
tion of Mr. Mody for the commit-
tee. Mr. R. S. Sarma pleaded
that nominated members were not
dictated by the Government and
tried to give a concrete shape to
Mr. James' proposal and assured
the House that the Commerce
Member would accept it.

The President amidst cheers de-
clared "Mr. Sarma may be in the
confidence of the Commerce Mem-
ber, but I want a properly worded
amendment which I shall con-
sider."

S. O. S. TO COMMERCIAL BODIES

Thereafter, leading members
withdrew into the lobby to give
the necessary shape so that with-
in about a fortnight report would
be available from the Special Com-
mittee which should send telegra-
phic S.O.S. through the press to
all interests concerned to rush up
to Delhi and make representation
for or against the Agreement. One
pleasant surprise to the Opposition
today was Mr. Harbansingh's
speech declaring that crores of
agriculturists would be hit by the
Agreement.

Detailed Proceedings

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.
The question hour having been
dispensed with, the Assembly pro-
ceeded straight to the conclud-
ing stage of the debate on the
Ottawa resolution.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, the Lead-
er of the Opposition, examined
first the constitutional position
and said that the Indian dele-
gates went as nominees of a gov-
ernment which was subordinate
to Whitehall. As regards the
fiscal autonomy convention, the
Parliamentary Joint Committee
had made it quite clear that In-
dia (and not the Government of

India) was to consider her fiscal
interests in the same way as
Australia, Canada or other domi-
nions. But two years ago, the
interpretation given by Sir George
Rains to the fiscal convention
was that only if the Government
of India and the Indian Legisla-
ture agreed, the Secretary of
State could not intervene, but
that if the Government of India
did not agree with the Legisla-
ture, then the orders of the Sec-
retary of State must be final.

FISCAL CONVENTION.
Sir Hari Singh commenting on
this said: "The position is that
the Government of India can say
to the Legislature, 'either you
agree with us, or we will carry
it over your head with the
sanction of the Secretary of
State, whom of course we have
already consulted'. There is thus
unreality in this debate (Hear,
hear). This fiscal convention is a
mockery. But may I ask the
Leader of the House and the
Treasury benches whether they
are prepared to give effect to
the spirit of the convention by
withdrawing all official votes and
let the House have only free
votes."

Continuing, Sir Hari Singh
Gour argued that the Commerce
Member was asking them to com-
mit themselves to an unprece-
dented procedure, namely to
adopt the principle of the bill,
which was still kept under sea-
led cover and whose provisions
were not known to them. "The
Commerce Member is asking us
to close our eyes and open our
mouths," observed the speaker.
Sir Hari Singh Gour felt the ar-
guments which Sir Alan Parson
advanced yesterday did not take
the House very far. Sir George
Schuster had admitted at Ottawa
that the level of taxation had
been raised by 50 per cent., be-
cause of low level of prices. Was
the Government going to stan-
dardise their abnormally high
expenditure?

THE REAL DANGER.

The speaker further mentioned
that there was no clause in the
agreement barring England from
entering into further trade agree-
ments with other countries of
the world or with the Dominions,
which may neutralise the effect
of the India Agreement in re-
spect of any gain to India thro-
ugh the expansion of her trade.
There was a real danger that
England might take away with
her left hand what she had given
by her right hand.

Sir Harisingsh declared that
the House would not give "Carte
Blanche" to the Government and
insisted that the most reason-
able demand of the House for an
opportunity to examine the ar-
reement through a special com-
mittee should be afforded, before
(Continued on page 8.)

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WANTED—Smart Hindu youth, fit for Office and Outdoor duties. Salary Rs. 30. Cash security of Rs. 250 essential. Apply Box No. 1864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED—ORGANISERS, ASST. ORGANISERS AND AGENTS for Bombay Branch of the Country Insurance Co., Ltd., on most remunerative terms. For particulars apply to—THE COUNTRY INSURANCE CO., LTD., 17B, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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MATCH FACTORY Manager, experience of ten years and Indian chemical expert of the SAFETY SULPHUR and DIVALEE Matches wants to join any factory on reasonable terms. Write Box No. 1865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

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WANTED—AGENTS for selling half-anna Daily and one-anna "Sunday Chronicle" in unrepresented places. Apply for terms to THE MANAGER, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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POLITICAL CAREERS IN INDIA. Earnest educated young men and women who feel that they have a contribution to make to the future of India should study the booklet of the Institute of Political Secretaries James Street, London. Representative for India, 19, Allenby Road, New Delhi.

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WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 2,500 by a Bombay business, either on Hundi or Pro-note. Apply for particulars to Box No. 1859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

For Sale

FOR SALE—Fully trained HORSES, belonging to Bombay City Mounted Police. Apply COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Profession

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GOLDEN CHANCE FOR MAKING GOOD PROFIT, 3 Days Certain, American Closing, Yesterday, 612, Success, Fee Rs. 20/- only. Time 2 to 7 P.M. Apply, COTTON TRADE SYNDICATE, Meadows, Bell Lane.

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NOTICE

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 7481, on the life of CANAPAT BALAJI GHARAT of Bombay, duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.
The INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
4th November, 1932.

Public Notices

Western India Turf Club, Limited.
NOTICE

MEMBERS' SEASON TICKETS and COUPON BOOKS for admission to the Race Course Enclosures are now FOR SALE at the Secretary's Office, Club Road, Byculla, on all working days, between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.
Prices can be ascertained on application.

C. C. GULLILAND, Secretary,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
5768.

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1960 of 1927.
AKBARALLY ABDULHUSSEIN ADAMIJI PEERBHOY, Plaintiff.

MAHOMEDALLY ADAMIJI PEERBHOY and others .. Defendants.

To, AKBARALLY ABDULHUSSEIN ADAMIJI PEERBHOY, The first Plaintiff.

Sir,
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Assistant Taxing Master has fixed WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1932, at 12 noon (S.T.) in his office at High Court to tax the Bill of costs of the defendants Nos. 1 to 4 and of incidental to the reference to the Commissioner, the Exception and order thereon between party and party pursuant to the Decree on the Commissioner's Report dated 16th June 1931, and between Attorney and client when you may attend if you so desire.
Dated this 10th day of Nov. 1932.
DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM, Attorneys for Defendant Nos. 1 to 4.
5771.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF 3 HOUSES.
Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 14th inst. at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

Building Materials of 3 Houses at Military Square Lane, Fort.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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Under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th November, 1932 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Gramophone machine and records, scented oil, brushes, oilman-stores, brass and copper ware, old and new cloth and clothings, boxes, hand-bags, bicycle, soap, motor accessories, etc., and various other property

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
s. Tange Maru	6893	31 Oct	13 Nov
Kashima Maru	10000		@15 Nov
Hakodate Maru	5304	2 Nov	15 Nov
Yokohama Maru	12000		@26 Nov
Fukui Maru	6972	17 Nov	30 Nov
Hakone Maru	10500		@12 Dec
Ginjo Maru	9000	1 Dec	14 Dec
Taiwan Maru	3159	5 Dec	17 Dec

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Mrs. Henry Wood's

EAST LYNNE

PULL DOWN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The "Worst Club" In Europe

The House of Commons is often described as "the best Club in Europe." A more accurate description, however, would be "the worst Club in Europe." For nowhere else is a legislature so strangely ill-equipped for the performance of its duties. In saying this, I am not referring to personnel. Our legislators, as legislators go, compare well with those of other countries, though I make no secret of the fact that I do not care much for the present lot. I am referring, however, to

the extraordinarily unfavourable conditions under which they are expected to perform their duties.

These were very forcibly brought home to me when I read on Tuesday—as one reads at the beginning of every session—how a number of our M.P.s had been up all night scrambling for seats in the Chamber. What an idiotic prelude to a week's hard work, on which the destinies of the Empire depend! How can one expect members to be efficient or alert, when they start the day fatigued, depressed and irritated after this silly all-night queuing up for seats which in the end they may or may not obtain, writes Hubert Phillips in the "News Chronicle."

FIGHTING FOR SEATS.

Why should there be this scrambling for seats? For the simple reason that

there are 615 Members of whom there are 450 places for them to sit in. And even then they are packed like sardines on their world-famous green benches, and many of the benches are so placed that it is impossible to address the House from them effectively.

Indeed, I believe that from some of these 450 seats a member is technically not entitled to address the House at all.

This anomaly, which at the outset lends to the business of legislation a slightly farcical air, is all of a piece with other aspects of our legislative technique. The responsibilities of an M.P. are heavy. He is supposed to follow—if he does not actually participate in framing—extremely complicated legislation; to have ready access to public documents of astonishing bulk and variety; to be free to serve on numerous committees and other public bodies; to deal with an astonishing quantity of correspondence; and to be able to meet and talk things over with the constituents whom he represents.

If, then, one were planning an efficient House of Commons, what sort of provision one need to make for its members?

First, as regards the Chamber itself. One would ensure, I suggest, that every member had a seat—a place from which he could hear and take part in debate under circumstances of at least moderate comfort. Any second-rate picture palace is better equipped in this respect than is the House. I would give each member a well padded chair with arm rests; ample room to stand up and talk or to sit down and listen; and a desk, or at least a cubby hole facing his seat, wherein he could bestow documents relative to the debate.

I would also equip each seat with some sort of mechanical or electrical device which would enable votes to be automatically recorded. This would save a great deal of time and a great deal of physical energy now most absurdly wasted.

LIKE SCHOOLBOYS.

The arrangement of seats also

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

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MYSTERY MAN

BEHIND THE B

OF EN

Riddle Of M

Norma

A book which deals of new information Mr. Montagu Norman and statesman has

What is he like? A secretive Governor of England, who has played in every great event of the world in the period since 1920, who at the helm of British policy all through the dark years, and who out his service for a £2,000 a year when the chaos of City activity have earned five times as much. These facts make it that he is no ordinary is the sort of man you by peaceful power than by crude casts a spell which assist or define. On the Bank of the Governor's Board) full of words from the armed the dis he had left the riots with him so easily New on his guard. Governor's sign the same was

MUSICIAN Mr. Norman's personality like. He has physique, but little (even year he is tr it is no flatter some. Almost newspaper p Governor. T pression of a banker. The ly strengthen tact. His h choice of w with the pro City and the Mr. Norman's own furniture, timber.

NECESSAR No sketch will Norman's public be complete without elude to his role as the Mystery. Mr. Norman bears this title rather than the incurable romanticism of the public than to must take place. For Mr. Norman is a Mystery Man and in a sense has to man of finance, and if Sir Basil Zaharoff drops out of the 'role' the next most mysterious man in the world of money—Mr. Montagu Norman, as it happens—must take his place. Norman is a Mystery Man, and in a sense has to have steel traps to his lips. This necessary secrecy Mr. Norman has extended to every walk of his life, and in that way has justified the title.

THE FRENCHMAN'S REPEN.

Popular fancy will be most tickled by those paragraphs in the book which tell of a clash between Mr. Norman and the French financial leaders at the Bank for International Settlements in Basle during the crisis of last year. M. Moret, the Frenchman who governs the Bank of France, swore, according to this record, never again to sit in conference with Mr. Norman. He relented afterwards and the repentance does him more credit than the vow.

MUSSOLINI'S OLD FRIENDS

Signor Mussolini never forgets that his political career was based on an apprenticeship in journalism. Moreover, he keeps in close touch with the colleagues of pre-Fascist days, who supported his projects for the salvation of Italy.

One of these is Signor C. Pellizzari, the well-known lecturer in Italian at the University of London. He says that whenever he is in Rome he is received by Il Duce, and the two have long discussions not only as to old times but also on current politics in England and Europe.

not. Nothing is beautiful which is grossly ill-adapted to the purpose which it is designed to serve.

This is the first canon of aesthetic. It is time to exchange the pseudo-Gothic of the Victorian age which has added us for a century with an unnecessary burden of middle-headedness and waste, for a legislative environment that will enable our M.P.s to perform adequately the work they are paid to do.

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CAN BEAT ANY IN THE MARKET
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it to your guests.
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digestion, for sleep and
for exhaustion.

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MANAGER

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD. SATARA.

New Government In The States Will Assist Farmers

NO APPRECIABLE RECOVERY IN COTTON
PRICES UNTIL CONSUMPTION INCREASES

Bombay, Nov. 10.
Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co., re-
viewing the present cotton situa-
tion state:—

Yesterday was an eventful day in the American markets. The result of the Presidential Election, which had been awaited with more than the usual interest, was announced, and as expected, Mr. Roosevelt, the Democrat was successful. The world will now wait with keen interest to see how the new administration will tackle the many difficult problems with which the American nation is faced. Actually, Mr. Roosevelt does not take over office until March, but before then, we should hear much about the intentions of the new Government.

Within a few hours of the election result announcement, the Bureau Report on cotton was published. This year's crop is now estimated at 11,947,000 bales of 500 lbs. as compared with last month's estimate of 11,425,000. The yield per acre is estimated at 156.2 lbs. Last year the final figure on yield per acre was 201.2 lbs. Simultaneously, the Ginning Report was issued and this stated that up till the end of last month the total ginnings amounted to \$2,16,000 bales. The figures given in these reports were in excess of general expectation and the New York market immediately dropped about 30 points, but part of this loss was recovered and the market closed steady 16 1/2 points lower than the previous close.

Considering this report adds another half million bales to the supply the market stood up remarkably well. Prices, of course, are very low, and it is believed in America that the new Government are likely to come to the aid of

the farmer. How this is going to be done we do not yet know, but we shall probably hear more of the Debuture Export proposals which were so freely discussed a year or so ago. We are hoping the new American Government will shortly face the difficult problems of the lowering of tariff barriers, the repeal of prohibition, and the cancellation or the reduction of War Debts and so help the world back to more prosperous times. Only by doing so can the present huge supply of cotton be reduced. In many circles it is argued that the present low price for cotton discounts the large supply. This may be so, but until there are distinct signs of a much larger consumption than we have had for the last two years, we see little chance of any appreciable recovery in values. Now that the supply is known, consumption figures will be the factor which will influence prices.

Since last Thursday, fluctuations in the local market have been small and on balance our quotations are about unchanged. Japanese exporters have been the chief buyers of contracts. European exporters and local Mills have been uninterested. Our new crop is moving into the upcountry markets very slowly and a free movement is not expected for another two or three weeks. Owing to the heavy purchases which have been made on Japanese account, the supply of contracts in Bombay has been limited. This, combined with the bullish sentiment of the local bazaar keeps Indian cotton dear on parity with Americans, and this state of affairs looks like continuing until there is a much freer movement of our crop and some accumulation of cotton at Bombay and Karachi.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF SIR A. WATSON Charges Framed Against Bengalee Youths

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.
Charges of conspiracy to murder Sir Alfred Watson and abetment thereof and harbouring offenders were framed to-day by Mr. T. H. Ellis, Special Judge, Alipore, against six youths. All excepting Sunil Chatterji, were further charged for harbouring Biren Roy, the third assailant, of Sir A. Watson who escaped in a private taxi from Behala where the bodies of the two other alleged assailants were found. All pleaded 'not guilty' except Sunil who said that he would make a statement later. A reward of Rs. 50 has been offered by the Government for the arrest of Biren Roy, who is wanted along with the motor driver in connection with the attempt on Sir A. Watson.—A. P.

NAGPUR CELEBRATES EKADASHI DAY

Mixed Procession Of
Harijans And
Caste Hindus

NAGPUR, (By Mail).
A Dindi (Bhajan) procession consisting of caste Hindus and untouchables was taken out this morning by about hundred people through the main streets of the city, in connection with the Ekadashi day. The procession included prominent social workers of the Anti-Untouchability League, like Dr. Khare, President of the League. Mr. Patwardhan, General Secretary of the League, Mr. Sonank and Mr. Tikekar. Prominent among the "depressed" classes were Mr. Khandekar and Mr. Mate.—A. P.

Burma Council Election Begins

RANGOON, Nov. 9.
Polling for the General Election to the Burma Legislative Council took place to-day all over the Province. Government offices remained closed, everywhere except in the Districts where there was no election. Although the present election is the most important one as it is to decide the question of separation of Burma from India, polling in Rangoon, particularly in the Burmese constituency, was not as brisk as was expected. It was rather dull but peaceful.

Both the Ministers of the Forests and Education tendered resignations, but of the two, the former has already been returned from Mergui, while the latter is contesting his seat from Rangoon west constituency.

Local election results will be known to-morrow, while District results will be available after a few days.—A. P.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN TRAIN

Muslim Passenger Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
A Muslim passenger of the G. I. P. Railway local train was arrested to-night at Dadar by the railway police for disorderly behaviour.
It appears that the Muslim got into the up-train at Kurla and was stretching himself on one of the seats. At Sion, a Gujarathi got into the compartment and, while moving in the passage, brushed against the legs of the Muslim. The Muslim it is alleged got wild and abused the Gujarathi, who, in turn, abused the Muslim. The Muslim, it is stated, suddenly got up from his seat and assaulted the Gujarathi. Four or five passengers tried to passify them, but the Muslim whipped out a knife. In the meantime somebody pulled the alarm, chain and the train stopped midway between Matunga and Sion. A ticket collector and others who got in passed him.
ADVISED GETS BLOWN.
When the train reached Matunga, the brother of the Muslim who was travelling in another compartment, came and rebuked his brother for his behaviour. The brother instead of listening to him gave some blows to him that time the compartment was crowded with curious crowd.
At Dadar the train was stopped to more than five minutes and the Muslim was arrested by the railway police.

CAREERS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Sir Robert Witt spoke at a meeting of Parents' Association, at which Sir Renell Rodd, chairman of the association, presided, in mail week on "Vocational Guidance" and the help given by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology to parents in the selection of careers for boys and girls.

He said that parents naturally liked to think that they knew what was best for their children, but they were profoundly mistaken. Professions were too often chosen in a happy-go-lucky way—by accident, inclination, environment, or family tradition. It was too serious a step to take without proper advice. A right start made all the difference between success or failure in life. The schools, particularly the public

QUOTATION OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Issued By The Hindustani
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Association

	Bombay, Nov. 10.	Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI				
Textile	Per lb.	0	8	3
Karmahoy	"	0	7	6
E. D.	"	0	0	0
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 in.)				
Century 914-921 Per lb.	0	10	6	
Century 9404-9705	"	0	11	0
Jazal (Mahal)	"	0	11	0
Rehald	"	2	10	3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	0	10	9
Daud Sahib	"	0	10	3
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight) No. 5202 5303				
Rechal	Per lb.	0	11	3
Moon	"	0	11	3
Hindustan	"	0	11	3
LONG CLOTH X Quality.				
Apollo	Per lb.	0	10	6
Century	"	0	10	9
Devid	"	0	10	6
Jam	"	0	10	6
Maher	"	0	10	6
Spring	"	0	10	9
Swan Finlay	"	0	10	9
LONG CLOTH Sa'in Calendar 34-42 in.				
Textile (Hand) Per lb.	0	10	3	
Spring (Merchant)	"	0	10	3
Century (Bugle)	"	0	10	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	0	10	3
Apollo (Pyala)	"	0	10	3
Sakuntala	"	0	10	3
Bharath	"	0	10	3
Devid	"	0	10	3
Pehliwan	"	0	9	9
Atlas	"	0	9	9
Tyuri	"	0	10	0
Maher	"	0	10	0
Sundri	"	0	10	0
Jubili	"	0	9	3
Annas	"	0	9	0
DHOOTIES 7 3/4 Yards				
Spring (Balance) Per lb.	0	11	6	
Textile (Bycycle)	"	0	11	6
Mun Mill	"	0	10	6
Devid	"	0	10	6
Barsi	"	0	9	9
DHOOTIES 10 Yards				
Spring (Balance)	"	0	11	0
Textile (Bycycle)	"	0	11	0
Mun Mill	"	0	10	6
Devid	"	0	10	6
1386 Tara	"	0	10	3
SALITA				
Tata	"	0	10	0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0	10	0
GIN COLOURED				
B 1515 Ratilal				
1415 Ratilal	Per Piece	8	12	0
779 (Balance)	"	8	0	0
4141 (Balance)	"	9	8	0
LEPAD Big Size				
Spring	Per lb.	0	10	6
Rechal	"	0	10	3
Moon	"	0	10	3
Devid	"	0	10	3
Apollo	"	0	10	3
MARKIN JAPAN				
(Indian Quality)				
42042 Toyo	Per Piece	0	0	0
Devid	"	0	10	0
3838-98098	"	0	10	0
3787	"	6	2	0
4133	"	0	10	0
3887	"	6	10	0
9187	"	7	2	0
4433	"	0	10	0
2142 Balance	"	0	10	6
DHOOTI MAHIN 44 x 10				
119 Hirji	Per lb.	1	10	0
2142 Western	"	0	12	6
SETRANJI DAYALBHAI				
300 2 1/2 x 5 1/2	Per Piece	0	9	6
4000 3 x 6	"	0	11	6
5000 3 1/2 x 6 1/2	"	0	14	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14				
Balance	Per lb.	0	12	9
Pehlad	"	0	12	9
7212	"	2	2	6
3912	"	0	0	0

schools, were taking up the subject. They always had a "games master," and it was only lately that they had appointed a "careers master," which was vastly more important.

The National Institute of Industrial Psychology was founded not for profit but for the good work it believed it could do in helping parents. It had now 11 years' experience behind it, and could point to excellent results of its methods. For a fee of three guineas parents could obtain advice on the fitness of a boy or girl for a particular kind of work.

CHARACTER AND CAPACITY.

The institute first collected whatever school and family records were available. The boy or girl was then put under an examination, lasting two and a half hours, in which character and capacity were tested. By this means the institute was able to put a boy or a girl into one of three categories.

One category dealt with people: administration, salesmanship, teaching. Another dealt with things: manual work, farming. The third dealt with words or symbols: journalism, accountancy, clerical work.

It was a mistake to suppose that inclination on the part of a boy or girl for a particular job settled the matter. A boy or a girl might show a great interest in a profession without having any ability or aptitude for it.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Kartak Shood 13, 1939
Muslim—Rajab 12, 1351.
Parsi—Khorad 6, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 42m.
Sunset—6h. 4m.
Hightide—10-34, 23-32.
Lowtide—4-44, 16-44.
Phases of the moon Full
Moon 13th November 0h 30m
p.m. Last quarter 21st Novem-
ber 1h. 28m. p.m. New Moon
28th Nov. 6h. 13m. a.m.

Armistice Day.
Commemoration Parade, Co'aba
Parade ground.
Parsi War Memorial Parade, 5-15
p.m.

Armistice Ball, Town Hall, 9-30
p.m.
Concert in aid of Bai Ratanbai &
Pavri's institution, Royal Opera
House, 5-30 p.m. Sir S. B. Bill-
moria presiding.

Second L.B. Examination results
University Hall, 2 p.m.
SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

S. S. "Mooltan" with homeward
mails sails at 1 p.m.
Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
Annual Athletic Sports, Kenne-
dy Sea Face, Mr. V. N. Chanda
varkar, Mayor of Bombay, pre-
siding, 2 p.m.

Presidency Kennel Club Dog Show,
Town Hall, 3 p.m., 8 p.m.
SUNDAY, Nov. 13.

Thirty-Third Bombay Scouts'
Troops, Variety entertainment,
Capitol Theatre, 10 a.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 14.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Unexpected
Father" Daily at 6-30 and 10
p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Mayor's Nest,"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Delicious," Daily at
6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Grand Hotel," Daily
at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Midnight Sun" Daily
at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"One Hour With You,"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A Holy Terror,"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Shyam Sunder,"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Hattily Dulhan," Daily
at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee to-day, Friday 3 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES—"Hell's Angels,"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Surrender,"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

There will be a Musical Concert
at Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Ma-
tunga, G.I.P. on Sunday, the 13th
inst. at 4 p.m. by Sangitha Vid-
wan Munda Rama Bhagawathar
(vocal), Noorini Hatihari Iyer
(violin), Palghat Subbaier (mri-
dangam).

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMON-
STRATION.

A physical culture demonstration
will be given in aid of Shree Dur-
ga Devi Free Night School, Mool-
ky (S. K.) by Prof. N. Sheshappa
and his pupils on Sunday the 13th
instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir
Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the
presidency of Dr. Kalyandas J.
desai.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the
Buddha Society a public lecture
will be delivered by Prof. S. V.
Phadnis, Head Master, Ram-
Mohan High School, in the Hall
of "Ananda Vihara" situated in
the Near Hospital Compound,
next to Bombay Central Station
on Sunday the 13th November,
at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.). The subject
for the lecture is—"If C. Wells
on Buddha and his Teachings."

BOMBAY STUDENTS' SOCIAL
LEAGUE.

The secretaries of the "Bombay
Students' Social League" write:—
"We are arranging for a perma-
nent office of the League; next
week. Meanwhile all the stall-
keepers of the Divali Swadeshi
Exhibition at Ram Baug and other
persons concerned with the League
are requested to make inquiry at
the following address: (1) G. M.
Zaveri; (2) T. G. Chapatwala, Hon.
Treasurers, 95, Cathedral Street,
4th floor."

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Ksha-
triya Maratha Dnyati Samaj, Ma-
ratha Students' Association, Ma-
ratha Teachers Association, Ma-
ratha Bhagini Samaj, Bombay,
a condolence meeting will be held
to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at Shin-
de Hall, Girgaum, in honour of
the late Rao Saheb K. G. Gole.
Inspector, Bombay City Police,
whose lamentable death occurred
on Wednesday.

FREE PRESS

SECURITY

Magistrate Orders
Transfer

BOMBAY, Thursday.
The security of Rs. 20,000 de-
posited by Mr. S. Sadanand of the
"Free Press Journal," Bom-
bay was ordered to be transferred
to the name of Mr. D. N. Nad-
karni, the new keeper and pub-
lisher of the paper by the Chief
Presidency Magistrate to-day.

When Mr. Nadkarni filed the
declaration as keeper and pub-
lisher of the "Free Press Journal"
a few days ago on the ground
that Mr. Sadanand was proceed-
ing to London and applied for
the transfer of the security to
his name, the Magistrate sta-
ted for evidence to show that it
was a bona fide transfer.

Mr. S. Sadanand stepped into
the witness box to-day and swore
to the fact that he was being
deputed by the Free Press of In-
dia Ltd to London to report the
proceedings of the third R. T. C.
and produced a resolution passed
by the Board of Directors to that
effect.

Mr. D. N. Nadkarni giving
evidence stated that the de-
claration that he was making was
a bona fide one and that it was
made because Mr. Sadanand was
proceeding to London at the in-
stance of the Free Press of India
Ltd.

Picketers Arrested

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Two persons were arrested by
the Princess Street police to-day
for picketing a cycle shop at
Kalbadevi.

Pickets And Bulletin
Sellers Jailed

BOMBAY, Thursday.
A uniform sentence of six
months hard labour and a fine
of Rs. 50, or in default further
jail for 6 weeks was passed by the
Chief Presidency Magistrate to-
day on four persons, two of
whom were arrested for selling
Congress Bulletins and the re-
maining two were arrested for
picketing a Chemists shop at
Dawa Bazar.

Donations To Muslim
University

The following donations have
been made to the Aligarh Uni-
versity:—
(1) Nawab Sir Nizam Jung
Bahadur, the late Political Mi-
nister, H. E. H. the Nizam's
Government, Hyderabad Deccan
H.S. Rs. 1,000. (2) Nawab Meer
Masud Alam Khan Sahib, C.I.E.,
the Nawab of Belha, Surat Rs.
200.

INTER-CASTE DINNER.

There will be an inter-caste din-
ner at the Co-operative Institute
Building 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort,
on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 5
p.m. (S.T.) which, all who sym-
pathise with the removal of untouch-
ability, are requested to attend.
Tickets at Re. 1—each will be
available from Mr. J. K. Mehta,
31, Murzban Road, and Mr. V. L.
Mehta, Provincial Co-operative
Bank Ltd.
Those who have taken tickets
for the dinner which was announce-
d to be held on 23rd October and
was postponed, will be entitled to
join at this dinner.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of
the account of the Currency De-
partment, on the 7th November,
1932. (In thousands of Rs.):
Notes in circulation 1,75,51,26
Reserve—

Coin and Bullion	
In India—	
Silver coin	1,01,44,91
Gold bullion	11,52,98
Silver bullion	12,55,23
Securities (purchase price)—	
In India	45,98,12
In England	Nil

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo
Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar
Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique
Beira and L. Marquis per S. S.
"Takliwa" will be accepted at the
General Post Office upto 12-0 noon
on Wednesday, the 16th instant.
Correspondence for Mauritius,
Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal,
Cape Colony and other places in
South Africa will also be forward-
ed by this steamer.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion
per Extra S. S. "Gazana" via Dha-
nushkodi and Colombo will be ac-
cepted at the General Post Office
upto 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the
12th instant instead of 5-30 p.m.
on 10th inst. as previously noti-
fied.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL IN
SURAT CONGRESS CASECHARGE OF ASSISTING UNLAWFUL
ASSOCIATION FAILS

Bombay, Thursday.
Gebilal Marphitia who was
sentenced by the Magistrate of
Surat to 6 months rigorous im-
prisonment and Rs. 500 fine on
the charge of assisting the opera-
tions of an unlawful assembly
under section 17 (1) Criminal
Law Amendment Act was acquit-
ted in appeal by the Appellate
Court of the High Court.

The facts of the case are that
some months ago, he police in-
terested some letters addressed
to Doctor, J. B. Marphitia.
On the basis of these letters the
police alleged that the doctor
had received some monies sent
by Diabha Marphita from Ah-
medabad on behalf of the Guja-
rat Provincial Congress Commis-
sion and seized Rs. 78,000 from
the house of the doctor. Sub-
sequently, the police retained
only Rs. 10,000 as belonging to
Congress funds, and returned the
balance to the doctor. On these
facts, the doctor and the present
appellant who was alleged to be
the abet or were charged under
the above section and sentenced

to 3 years and Rs. 1,000 fine for
the doctor and 6 months and
Rs. 500 for the appellant.
Subsequently, the doctor was
acquitted by the High Court in
appeal. The appellant who
served out his full term now
came to the High Court in ap-
peal.

ACQUITTED.
Their Lordships in acquitting
the appellant observed that there
was no evidence to show that
the monies brought the money
from Ahmedabad had delivered
to the appellant who was al-
leged to have given it to the
doctor. The charge of offence
under the Ordinance must be
established in the same way as
the charges of any other offence
by relevant evidence, and not by
such irrelevant matters as gen-
eral reputation of bad conduct, here-
say evidence, and the like. In
the absence of any evidence to
connect the appellant with the
money, it could not be said that
he had assisted the operations
of an unlawful assembly. The
conviction therefore could not
stand.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF PATHAN GIRL

Bail Application Of Accused Rejected

BOMBAY, Thursday.
There was an exciting passage-
at-arms between the Magistrate
and Mr. S. A. Shetty, the defence
counsel when Ibrahim Ismail and
Anwari Abdul Masjid who are
charged with rape and abduction
were produced before Mr. G. R.
Krauzer, Presidency Mag's rate,
Mazgaon.

Sub-Inspector Chawan of the
Vigilance Department applied for
a further remand of the accused,
in police custody.
The police case against the
accused was that in the month
of October, the police were in-
formed that a Pathan girl named
Kursheed Begam was kidnaped
by the first two accused. On
making enquiries, it was
found out that the girl was being
kept in a flat at the Lamington
Road in which Anwari was
residing. Ibrahim, the paramour
of Anwari used to go to the
flat, and on two or three occa-
sions, misbehaved with the girl
after making her drink beer. A
few days later, the girl was taken
to a 'brothel kept' by one Khot-
ja Dhanji at Tardeo A Bania
was brought to the 'brothel' as
a customer, and he offered to
pay Rs. 300 for her every
month. Two days later the girl
was taken to the Bania's house
at Juhu where the accused were
paid Rs. 50/ with a promise to
pay the rest of the money in
due course.

POLICE RAID

The Police who had been keep-
ing a watch on the flat at
Lamington Road raised the place
one night during October, and
found both the accused and the
girl. The accused were taken in
custody and the girl was sent to
Children's Home.

Later Khoja Dhanji was also
arrested.

To-day when the accused were
produced before the Court,
Mr. Shetty said that the Doc-
tor's certificate showed that both
the accused were suffering from
venereal disease, whereas the
girl had not got any disease.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS

Mr. Chowan stepped into the
box and emphatically denied the
defence Counsel's statement,
but the Defence Counsel persist-
ed in saying that it was men-
tioned in the certificate that his
clients were suffering from ven-
ereal diseases.

An hour later, Mr. Chowan
produced the certificate and the
Magistrate after reading it, told
the Defence Counsel that he was
making unfounded allegations
against a police officer who had
told on oath that there was no
mention of venereal disease in
the certificate.

The defence counsel denied
having made any allegations
against the officer.

Magistrate:—You did. You said
that the Officer's oath could
tell lies.

Counsel:—I never said any-
thing to that effect. I was in-
structed by my clients that there
was a mention in the certificate
about the disease.

Magistrate:—You cannot make
allegations against police offi-
cers without ascertaining the
facts. I do not want to pro-
ceed further in this connection.

Then the Magistrate read out
the Police Surgeon's certificate

which stated that neither the
accused nor the Pathan Girl
had any disease.

BAIL REFUSED

Then, Mr. Shetty applied for
bail of both the accused who
are in custody.
The Magistrate rejected the
bail application and granted the
remand application. The case
was postponed to November 22.

Khottia Dhanji, who is on bail,
was allowed to continue on the
same bail.

MERCANTILE BANK
CHEATING CASEPassage-At-Arms Between
Accused And Police
Officer

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Inspector Lyons, the investigat-
ing officer, gave evidence in the
case in which Issac Rosenfelds and
D. Womberg, two Europeans stand
charged with cheating the Mer-
cantile Bank of India to the tune
of Rs. 2,600,000 when it was resum-
ed before the Chief Presidency
Magistrate to-day.

The witness mentioned in the
course of his evidence that
Rosenfelds looked considerably
changed in his appearance. Since
his arrest, his hair had turned
quite grey.

This remark provoked the ac-
cused to address the witness thus:
It is you who are responsible for
it.

Inspector Lyons replied that it
was probably because the accused
did not get the right kind of food.

The above passage-at-arms oc-
curred, when the Magistrate pointed
out that the German Consul
who gave evidence earlier had
made a mistake in identification
and had pointed out the first ac-
cused instead of the second.

Inspector Lyons then made the
remark that this mistake was
probably due to the fact that Ro-
senfelds now looked a different
man, his hair having turned grey.

Mr. Hermann Neidinger, the
German Consul, then gave evi-
dence.

Muslim Jailed For Five
Years

BOMBAY, Thursday.
At the High Court Sessions, Yu-
suf, a Mahomedan, was sentenced
to 5 years, on the jury finding
him guilty of attempt to murder
and carrying a revolver without a
license in contravention of the
Arms Act.

On July 3 when the Curfew Or-
der was in force in connection
with the riots, the accused was
driving in a car along with two
others at about 10-30 p.m. The
car was stopped by Inspector Paul
at the J. J. Hospital. The Ins-
pector ordered that the occupants
of the car be searched. Two of them
submitted to the search, but the
accused jumped out and fired at
the Inspector, after which he
took to his heels. The Inspector
gave him a chase but was shot at
by the accused. The accused was
hit by the Inspector's bullet and
fell down, and was put under ar-
rest.

ENGLISH JOCKEYS
FOR BOMBAYSimpson To Ride
For Buckley

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Thursday.
J. Simpson, the popular Eng-
lish lightweight jockey will
arrive in Bombay by the
S.S. "Chitral" to-morrow.
day. He will be attached to W.
Buckley's stable. W. Turtle and
H. Packham, who have come out
on behalf of the W.I.T.C., are
due by the same boat, and will
ride for local owners who enlist
their services during the Bombay
season. Turtle was trained by
Stanley Wootton, the famous Aus-
tralian trainer, who is an expert at
turning out clever jockeys.

TEMPLE ENTRY CASE
IN HIGH COURTNasik Untouchable
Satyagrahis' Appeal

Bombay, Thursday.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Jus-
tice Murphy at the High Court
commenced the hearing of the
appeal filed by B. J. Rohani, Se-
cretary of the Temple Entry Sa-
tyagraha Committee on behalf
of the Untouchables of Nasik.

The application was against
an order passed by the District
Magistrate prohibiting the Un-
touchables from entering the sa-
cred pools of Ramkund and other
pools, until they establish their
right in a civil court. The or-
der was passed under section 147
of the Criminal Procedure Code.
The grounds of the application
were that the pools were part of
a public highway and the un-
touchables' right to enter the
same could not be taken away
merely because a section of the
public, namely, the Sanatanists
objected to it.

LABOUR LEADERS'
APPEALSAbdul Majid's Sentence
Reduced

Bombay, Thursday.
The Chief Justice and Justice
Murphy on the appellate side of
the High Court delivered judg-
ments in the appeals filed by M.
R. Shetty and Abdul Majid, two
Labour leaders of Bombay, who
were sentenced for delivering
speeches on "May Day" which
were held by the Magistrate to
be seditious and such as to
create class hatred.

Their Lordships dismissed the
appeal of Shetty and confirmed
the sentence of one year rigorous
imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine.

In the case of Abdul Majid,
who was awarded the same sen-
tence in the lower court, their
Lordships confirmed the convic-
tion for seditious, but held him
not guilty for class hatred, and
reduced the sentence of impris-
onment to 6 months, retaining the
fine of Rs. 300.

G. I. P. RLY. WORKERS' UNION.

The Officiating General Secre-
tary of the G. I. P. Railway Work-
ers' Union writes:—
"The Executive Council of the
G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union
met on the 6th instant when it
was decided to organise mass
meetings and demonstrations on
the line protesting against the
Agent's action of victimising the
office-bearers of the Union. Such
as Messrs. Kale, Gangal and Tike-
kar as also for the withdrawal of
the recognition of the Union.

A programme was drafted for
the whole of the line and it was
decided to send out organisers to
all important centres, so that the
membership of the Union may be
raised at least to 40,000 by the end
of December. Mr. Kale was re-
elected editor of the "Independ-
ent Railwayman", and Mr. D. B.
Kulkarni was appointed treasurer
in the place of Mr. Chandwadkar,
who had resigned his office.

The meeting also passed a re-
solution assuring of their support
to the Perambur Workshop work-
ers of the M. S. M. Railway in their
strike.

Calcutta.—The Howrah Police
arrested last night, two up-
countrymen and recovered from
them a fully loaded five chamber-
ed revolver, four daggers, torch-
lights and other weapons.—A. P.

New Delhi.—The Secretary of
State has approved of the conces-
sion regarding the grant of privi-
lege leave to officers, who have
served in Burma in 1931 being ex-
tended to Warrant and non com-
missioned officers of India unat-
tached list who have served in that
area in 1931.—A. P.

SENSATIONAL
...it is Metro-
Goldwyn-Mayer's
Greatest Triumph
Greta Garbo
John Barrymore
Joan Crawford
Wallace Berry
Lionel Barrymore
Jewis Stone
Frank Marshall
GRAND HOTEL
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M. at the CAPITOL.

TO-DAY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
PATHE
SECOND WEEK
MAURICE CHEVALIER
ERNEST LUBITSCH
PRODUCTION
"One Hour With You"
A Paramount Picture
with **JEANETTE MACDONALD**
TOBIN
CHARLIE RUGGLES
ROLAND YOUNG
Directed by Ernst Lubitsch
THE GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW EVER SCREENED IN BOMBAY.
PARAMOUNT SOUND NEWS AND MUSICAL SHORTS.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET
Securities Steady
Nov. 10.
Jute—The market was easier
tone in the afternoon. The
market was quiet. The price
of jute was steady. The price
of cotton was steady. The price
of sugar was steady. The price
of tea was steady. The price
of coffee was steady. The price
of rubber was steady. The price
of tin was steady. The price
of copper was steady. The price
of zinc was steady. The price
of lead was steady. The price
of iron was steady. The price
of steel was steady. The price
of coal was steady. The price
of oil was steady. The price
of gas was steady. The price
of electricity was steady. The price
of water was steady. The price
of food was steady. The price
of clothing was steady. The price
of housing was steady. The price
of transport was steady. The price
of communication was steady. The price
of entertainment was steady. The price
of education was steady. The price
of health was steady. The price
of religion was steady. The price
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of economics was steady. The price
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of philosophy was steady. The price
of science was steady. The price
of art was steady. The price
of literature was steady. The price
of music was steady. The price
of drama was steady. The price
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of television was steady. The price
of radio was steady. The price
of newspaper was steady. The price
of magazine was steady. The price
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of toy was steady. The price
of game was steady. The price
of sport was steady. The price
of hobby was steady. The price
of collection was steady. The price
of investment was steady. The price
of speculation was steady. The price
of gambling was steady. The price
of prostitution was steady. The price
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of punishment was steady. The price
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of chaos was steady. The price
of peace was steady. The price
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of wisdom was steady. The price

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1932

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT

The election of Franklin Roosevelt to be the Democratic President of the United States of America is an event of international significance. America has, no doubt, her own internal problems, no less acute and complicated than those of any other modern country; and Mr. Roosevelt's triumph may be ascribed to his attitude on those domestic problems of policy in the United States, which have certainly won him a greater portion of the heavy majority he has scored against the well-meaning but effete Mr. Hoover.

THREE VITAL PROBLEMS.

Three first-rate problems confront the Democratic President in his own country: The steady rise of persistent unemployment; the intense depression of American agriculture; and the Budgetary deficit, which, despite all the threats and efforts of Mr. Hoover, remains still unliquidated. From this list we have omitted the greatest of America's national problem to-day, viz., the fate of the Volstead Amendment of the Constitution prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors in the United States. The reason for this omission is quite simple. All parties in America are practically agreed that the Amendment should be amended. It may be, accordingly, taken for granted that the regime of absolute Prohibition would soon be ended and with it will disappear the reign of terror that the gangsters of the country had imposed upon the people in their open defiance of the Volstead Act.

RATIONALISATION.

But the remaining problems are more acute and persistent, and the opinion is by no means unanimous on the remedies. Unemployment in the States has come in the wake of that intense and persistent pace of Rationalisation, which astounded the Committee Mr. Hoover had appointed in 1930 to investigate the recent economic changes in the United States. That Committee has reported, for example, that the most progressive firm in the States must count upon a complete renovation of the plant in two or, at most, three years. Now, if they have to renovate the most paying part of their capital investment every three years, their Labour Commitments must needs be elastic in proportion. Every new discovery of science, every new invention, every improved system of working, must result in throwing an increasing quantity of industrial labour out of employment.

—AND UNEMPLOYMENT

But, inasmuch as Rationalisation goes on under the uncontrolled impetus of individualist gain and capitalist greed, inasmuch as there is no comprehensive and consistent plan for the equal and simultaneous development of the country all round, having due regard to the obligation of providing alternative employment for people thus thrown out of work—Unemployment grows by leaps and bounds every day. The Social Order in the United States is on the verge of disruption, simply because of the absence of any co-ordinated effort at a permanent solution of the Unemployment problem.

NO IMMEDIATE SOLUTION.

Mr. Roosevelt's contribution in this direction must, unavoidably, be conditioned by the Congress he has to work with; and, to a still greater measure, by the foundation of society he has himself accepted. To the student of the Social Order, and of the forces working upon it, Mr. Roosevelt, from his pronouncements hitherto, hardly holds out any promise of a radical change; and without a radical action in the very basis of the Social Order, there is no hope of a proper cure of the employment problem, even in a highly industrialised country as

(the United States. The rest of the world, therefore, can expect no lead from America in this regard.

FOLLY OF TARIFFS.

The agricultural depression and trade dislocation are common all over the world. America is a country with immense resources; but even the United States cannot hope to solve this world problem simply on its own hook. Mr. Roosevelt sees in safeguarding or protective agricultural tariffs a means of lifting the depression on the corn and cotton fields of the United States. But he forgets that in these particulars America must rather help to restore freer trade than contribute to further impediments in the mistaken belief that in its own sheltered market the agriculture of America will find its salvation. Even if the Farm Board of America were not committed to the heavy stocks of agricultural commodities locked up in its godowns, the interference with agriculture by means of tariffs would seem, in the existing economic situation of the world, to be highly undesirable.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

As regards the Budgetary equilibrium, Mr. Roosevelt, if he wants to avoid recurring deficits, will have to retrench mercilessly, and tax the monied classes of America to a much heavier extent than his predecessor was prepared for. That is the only way to avoid currency inflation, or additional debt, which may cancel but never cure the financial ruin heralded by recurring deficits. At this juncture, purely domestic issues must join up with the international problems of the world. No firm reduction of expenditure can be achieved without leading to a reduction of the living standards of the people. The reduction of living standards has hitherto been proposed in a farce and a fraud. The outcome, not of a genuine desire for permanent peace among the nations of the world, but of fear and distrust.

UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT.

If America unarms,—whatever the rest of the world might do,—she will reduce the needless pressure on her Budget very materially; and, at the same time, set an example to the rest of the so-called civilised nations, which it would be impossible for the latter to ignore. In disarming unilaterally, America runs no needless risks. For, standing apart from the cantankerous world of Europe, she is in a position of security, which neither France nor Germany can really credit themselves with. Besides, under modern conditions, War is not so much a matter of force of numbers, as efficiency in equipment. Given the highly industrialised condition of the State, re-arming at a pinch would not be so difficult, nor so prolonged, a matter for the States as it might be for another less fortunately situated country.

THE DEBTS PROBLEM.

Once America has decided to take a bold line of her own on this world problem, which is also a grave local issue,—the next link in the chain of economic rehabilitation of the world would follow as a matter of course. The cancellation of the international debts, inherited by the present generation from the last European War, is a practical necessity, denied only because of the apprehensions regarding national security entertained by France and her satellites.

CANCELLATION MEANS WOULD RECOVERY.

America can make,—and Mr. Roosevelt has here an excellent opportunity for a personal contribution to the return of world peace and prosperity,—a most substantial contribution in this direction by taking the lead in an all-round cancellation of the debts due to her,—the creditor of the rest of the world. Neither France, nor any other country, would then have any reason to withstand the demand for a cancellation of Reparations and the War Debts,—

two of the most serious obstacles in the way of world recovery and reconstruction. Mr. Hoover was vague, indefinite, hesitating, in this most supreme need of the hour. Mr. Roosevelt has defeated Mr. Hoover in the presidential elections in no ambiguous manner. He must, therefore, discard his predecessor's hesitancy and indefiniteness in an equally pronounced manner and so lead the way to a revival of world trade and world industry which is to-day responsible for incalculable misery all over the world, and not the least in America itself.

UNWORTHY QUIBBLING

The statement issued by the Zamorin of Calicut, the principal Trustee of the Guruvayur Temple, on the question of throwing open that temple to the Harijans deserves to be seriously considered by all those interested in the temple entry movement in general. It deserves special consideration in view of the possibility of Mr. Kelappan and Mahatma Gandhi's undertaking "a fast unto death" unless the Guruvayur dispute is satisfactorily solved at an early date. In that statement the Zamorin reiterates the legal and other difficulties in his way and tries to disclaim any special obligation upon him to find an early solution of those difficulties. While we do not deny or underestimate the difficulties, we wish the Zamorin had not attempted to wriggle out of his special responsibility in the matter. He, as every other caste Hindu, ought readily to accept full responsibility for having deprived the Harijans of their birthright to enter all Hindu temples. The Zamorin, as the principal trustee of the Guruvayur Temple, should specifically realise his duty to make every possible effort to restore to them that birthright.

UNCONVINCING.

Even apart from these general considerations, the Zamorin cannot disown or explain away his solemn promise to Mr. Kelappan. He admits in his statement that in September last he offered "to do the needful" if Mr. Kelappan suspended his fast. Though at first Mr. Kelappan did not accept this offer, he later suspended his fast in accordance with the advice of Gandhiji who had been requested by the Zamorin himself to use his influence. But the Zamorin now contends that since Mr. Kelappan had at first rejected his offer and accepted it later only at Gandhiji's instance, there can be no direct agreement between him and Mr. Kelappan and it cannot be reasonably urged that Mr. Kelappan has any right to insist upon my doing anything further in the matter.

FALSE PRESTIGE.

We cannot help remarking that this is sheer quibbling aggravated by a petty-mindedness that is utterly unworthy of a Zamorin. So long as Mr. Kelappan stands by his offer, though at the instance of Gandhiji, the Zamorin cannot disclaim an agreement with Mr. Kelappan. Moreover, here is a question of a duty primarily towards the Harijans. Does the Zamorin repudiate that duty merely because he feels slighted by Mr. Kelappan first rejecting his offer and later accepting it at Gandhiji's request?

CRUCIAL TEST.

However unreasonable the Zamorin's statement may be, it may do some good indirectly if it opens the eyes of the anti-untouchability workers to the perverse mentality of those who can appreciate no point of view other than ancient tradition and induce them to give their most serious consideration to the problem of temple entry. This is a vital problem in any case, for as Gandhiji has once again urged, the just solution of the problem is a crucial test of the change of mind and heart on the part of the orthodox caste Hindus. But what makes the problem most urgent is the lives of two men having been saken on the Guruvayur issue. In this connection an early statement is due to the public from Mr. Kelappan explaining the conditions which would persuade him not to resume his fast in January next. It cannot be denied that his fast, followed by Gandhiji's, will largely determine the nature and pace of the temple entry propaganda in the country and particularly in South India. It will be a great relief to the country if Mr. Kelappan feels satisfied with the pace of the removal of untouchability in other spheres than temples and with the progress of the temple entry movement itself in the country as a whole, and if in view of that progress he would allow more time for a change of mind among the superstitious ridden people of South India, many of whom hold the rotten but bonafide view that untouchability is a part of their religion.

THAT OTTAWA DEAL

Indian "Delegation" Succumb To Empty Threat

(By ARGUS)

Evidently the Indian delegation at Ottawa took an exaggerated view of the danger that threatened India. They interpreted the declaration of His Majesty's Government that they would give no guarantee of the continuance of such exemption in the absence of agreement as a threat that the exemption would be withdrawn after the 15th November 1932. The declaration in fact, in the light of the position of England in relation to India, could not but be regarded as mere bluff, and it does not speak well of the intelligence of those delegates who were easily taken in by it. "It would appear that the delegates quite forgot the peculiar strength of India in the matter of her trade position in relation to the United Kingdom."

VAIN THREAT.

Taking the average of the figures for four years from 1926-27 to 1930-31, out of 243-12 crores worth of goods annually imported into India, nearly 110 crores worth (45 per cent.) was from the United Kingdom, and out of 312-12 crores worth of goods annually exported from India, goods worth only 75 crores were destined for the United Kingdom. Of the countries in the world, the United Kingdom is the least fitted to carry on a tariff war with India. Even going the length of conceding that the British Government were serious in their declaration that Indian goods might be discriminated against in Great Britain in favour of the Dominions and Colonies, if India did not agree to a policy of tariff preferences in favour of the United Kingdom, India could have neglected it. A trade treaty on similar lines with the United States, Japan, Germany and Italy would secure for her preferences of far better value than she could ever hope to get from England.

INDIA'S FAVOURABLE POSITION

When Lord Curzon's Government examined the question of

"The previous article appeared on the 5th instant.

Notes of the Day

Heroic Effort.

A Berlin message states that the von Papen Cabinet after considering the election results has announced its desire to form "a real Government of national concentration." This Government, says the Communiqué issued by the Cabinet, will work in conjunction with the Reichstag. This may be taken to indicate that von Papen and his colleagues have hopes of carrying on the administration on parliamentary lines, instead of securing the dissolution of the Reichstag and ruling by means of Emergency Decrees. The elections have shown results which satisfy no single political group in Germany. The Nazis remain a formidable opposition but they have no hopes of securing a majority in the Reichstag by allying themselves with other parties. No party is willing to accept such alliance. Herein lies von Papen's opportunity. He may be successful in persuading all the other elements in the Reichstag, except the Nazis, to keep him in power.

From Conference To Conference.

One would be led to believe from Mr. Baldwin's post-prandial oration at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London that Lausanne and Ottawa had already provided sure remedies for rescuing the world from its present severe economic plight and that it only remained for a third Conference to provide the most sovereign remedy. But what precisely was the achievement of Lausanne? It has not helped in ameliorating the economic distress in Central Europe. As for Ottawa it is an inter-Empire economic arrangement which is bound to create suspicion among countries outside the British Empire. At the ensuing World Economic Conference which in Mr. Baldwin's opinion must not fail, is he quite certain that Ottawa will not come in for a good deal of hostile criticism?

Amazing!

A correspondent, writing in the "Tribune" about the four Bengalee State-Prisoners detained in a Punjab jail, under Regulation III of 1912, states that the relatives and parents of the prisoners have not received any letters from the prisoners for over two months and that letters of enquiry in this behalf to the Jail Superintendent and the Government of Bengal have all remained unanswered. Naturally the silence of the authorities has made the prisoners' relatives most anxious. We cannot understand why any civilised Government should so deal with prisoners removed hundreds of miles away from their homes. If it be as is sometimes the case, that the prisoners are deprived of their privilege of writing letters for alleged breach of jail discipline, it must be said that it is a cruel punishment to deprive prisoners of a chance to write to their relatives for months even about their health and welfare. Moreover, political prisoners jailed without even a trial deserve some special consideration.

No Compulsion.

It appears from various reports about the "initiation" of Jain boys as monks that the practice generally followed with regard to initiation is anything but fair or otherwise satisfactory. It is desirable that no boy should be initiated unless he is an adult and able to understand the meaning and the implications of initiation into any order of monks. Secondly, it ought to be open to any one so initiated to renounce his order for any reason, he feels disposed to do so. Compulsion of any kind in such cases is both immoral and irreligious. And it is up to the sensible among the Jains, especially the Jain youths to put up a fight against every trace of compulsion.

delegates believed that the danger existed or they did not. If they believed that it did not exist, one might infer from the absolute silence they have maintained on this question,—they have not referred to the point of reprisals "foreign countries anywhere in the body of their report"—then, they should have taken the view that India could quietly allow England to impose whatever duties she liked on Indian exports, as those duties would hurt England more than India.

FAILING IN THEIR DUTY.

One might even suggest that without hitting the English consumers to a great extent, no preferences could have been granted to the Dominions with India left out of the preference. Therefore it was in the interests of the English consumer to grant preference to Indian goods, when preference was granted to Dominion goods. But the delegates were clearly aware of the danger of a loss to India through the non-application of the preferences to her goods by England. One would therefore have expected them, when negotiating tariff preference with England, to take into consideration also the risk that India would undergo in guaranteeing preferences to the U. K. on goods valued at more than 55 crores on a total value of the imports of 75 crores. It may be repeated that as against imports worth 243 crores annually only 133 crores comes from foreign countries which take from us nearly 312-12-75) 237-12 crores worth of goods.

REAL DANGER.

If the intrinsic strength of India in relation to her exports to the U. K. was doubted by the delegates, they should, to be logical, have evaluated the danger of reprisals by foreign countries, a danger which extends to over 237-12 crores worth of goods, as against the loss that India would, in their opinion, suffer if the U. K. discriminated against India in the case of only 75 crores worth of goods. The danger of reprisals from foreign countries, was three times greater than that apprehended to arise from a refusal of preference by the U. K. But the delegates have studiously avoided even a mention of this danger. They seem to have been more afraid of losing a customer who purchases only 75 crores worth of goods than of losing customers purchasing 237-12 crores worth from us every year. Could special pleading go further? This was the second serious omission on the part of the delegates.

The question also arises whether any preferences were essential from the point of view of either the U. K. or of India. In the old days when the sterling was anchored on to gold and the British and Indian position grew worse and worse through currency depreciation in foreign countries, there was a clear case for mutual preferences between England and India. But nothing was done then.

(To Be Continued.)

BARRISTER TENDERS APOLOGY

Contempt Of Court Proceedings Withdrawn

LUCKNOW, Nov. 10.

Proceeding on a charge of contempt of court against Mr. Muhammad Wasim, leading barrister, were withdrawn to-day on Mr. Wasim tendering an apology.

Mr. Wasim assured the court that he never meant by the words admitted by him to have been used to impeach the honesty and integrity of the Judges of the Chief Court. But still he offered apology for the words used.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 7).

capital. As Dewan Bahadur Raghachari, very pertinently pointed out both the Government and Mr. Chetty have failed to convince a single Indian economist or publicist to support their case and surely Mr. Chetty will not lose his head to the extent of believing that he alone has the monopoly of being honest and that all his critics either are dishonest or do not know their own interests.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster)

It is a pity that Mr. Shanmukham Chetty wasted all his eloquence over a bad cause with the result described by the Delhi correspondent of the "Times" that he did not succeed in catching a single vote in the Assembly. As the report of his speech appears in newspapers it is impossible to see in what manner and with what success he demolished the case made out by the critics of the Ottawa Agreement. But it looks certain that he must have very soon exhausted his battery of arguments as he appears to have relied more on abusing his critics than in refuting their arguments.

I very much deplore that a sensible fellow like Mr. Chetty allowed himself to be driven by the circumstance of his being left into isolation, in this matter to launch a most unmerited and improper attack on Prof. Vakil who after all must be admitted to have no personal business interest to satisfy. It is a calamity on that noble band of disinterested Indian experts on the subject and I am sure the public will denounce Mr. Chetty's bad taste and bad judgement by a unanimous verdict that our Indian economists and publicists have done meritorious services to the Indian public by unravelling the true mysteries lying behind the Ottawa Agreement.

It will be fresh in the minds of the public that Mr. Chetty till only few days ago continued to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce; nor can Mr. Chetty himself deny the fact that this body has been recognised as the premier representative institution of the commercial and industrial interests of the country. That Mr. Chetty should have dared to impute motives to his erstwhile colleagues of being self-seeking and biased public men who judge public questions only in the light of their personal interests is so mean and unexpected a performance on his part that those who have hitherto refrained from casting any personal aspersions on his behaviour in regard to the Ottawa business will soon start reflecting whether Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was not right in denouncing him at the Blavatky Lodge meeting as one of the "outs of Government." Mr. Chetty does not argue that the Indian Federation does not represent Indian trade and commerce and it is obvious that if the Ottawa Agreement has been found not to be in the interests of the multifarious interests embodied in this Federation, surely such arrangement can never be said to have been reached for the promotion of India's economic well-being.

I hope the public will appreciate who are involved in "that clique of super-patriots" whom Mr. Chetty accuses of running the Federation. I will leave it to able and more influential critics like Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Birla to answer Mr. Chetty's charge. But it is a bit amusing that the fashion set by those fourteen gentlemen who resigned from the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has been so readily kept up by Mr. Chetty. I mean that because some members of the Executive Committee of public bodies happen to differ from the bulk of the members of that body it is now fashionable to resign from that body and to denounce the rest of the Committee as either self-seekers or working on preconceived ideas.

I am really getting impatient as to what Mr. Walchand Hirachand has to say in this matter. He appears to have been so very anxious to advertise his reasons for resigning from the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; that I wish Mr. Chetty had been taken into confidence in this matter and had been exhorted to spare Mr. Walchand further anxieties of answering the charge against the Executive Committee of the Federation.

Coming to the very serious side of Mr. Chetty's speech, I have not found any new argument in support of his case. The figures which he is reported to have quoted and which are not yet found in the report of his speech will, of course, be scrutinised as soon as they are received. Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer gave such an effective lie to Mr. Chetty's statement regarding preference on raw jute that I need hardly point out that even outside the Assembly I have not seen any informed criticism of the Ottawa Agreement which betrays ignorance of the character of which Mr. Chetty tried to make big

(Continued In Col. 6.)

Walchand Answers Chetty

MANIPULATION OF TRADE STATISTICS BY DELEGATES, "BIG FRAUD" ON PUBLIC

INDECENT TO ASCRIBE MOTIVES OF SELFISHNESS TO CRITICS OF STANDING

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Bombay, has issued the following statement to the press in connection with certain remarks made by Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, M. L. A. on the attitude taken up by the Federation regarding Ottawa Agreement.

"One is rather pained at the vehemence and the temper exhibited by Mr. Shanmukham Chetty while criticising the attitude of the Federation of Indian Chambers on the Ottawa Agreement; to which he was a party and would have treated it with contemptuous disregard had it come from any other member of the Delegation other than Mr. Chetty. I have not before me the full text of Mr. Chetty's speech but the version given by the Associated Press and which has appeared in the local press here gives sufficient indication of the mentality with which Mr. Shanmukham Chetty approached the subject. If Mr. Shanmukham Chetty believes that the Agreement arrived at Ottawa is in the interests of India I cannot understand the unanimous verdict passed on the Agreement from every quarter of the country, as far as I know, not only by the various Indian Chambers representing enormous states in the country but by the Indian nationalist press which cannot be accused of ignoring the interests of the agriculturists and the consumers. No professor of economics of whatever reputation has come forward to bless Mr. Chetty's achievement at Ottawa.

POOR SUPPORT.

Only the Anglo-Indian press has applauded the Ottawa Agreement and quite naturally too. I have not seen any support in favour of the Agreement either in the Assembly or outside from a non-Government Indian except the members of the Government of India and their nominees on the Delegation. Certainly Mr. Chetty does not mean that all these commercial associations, impartial students of economics and laymen of eminence have combined together out of dishonest motives and personal interests to condemn an agreement which is supposed to bring benefit to India's trade and commerce.

"BIG FRAUD"

Mr. Chetty has accused Prof. Vakili in his criticism of the Agreement of ignorance and intellectual dishonesty. I need not take a brief on behalf of Prof. Vakili to defend him but I may just mention for the information of the public that as soon as Mr. Chetty landed in Bombay on the 3rd October, 1932, copies of Prof. Vakili's brochure were made available to Mr. Chetty and the Sub-Committee of the Federation, to which was entrusted the task of examining the Ottawa Agreement, requested Mr. Chetty to examine the principles on which Prof. Vakili had based his criticism of the Agreement. Mr. Chetty promised to write within a week but that promise never materialised. In spite of a telegraphic reminder from the Sub-Committee requesting him to offer whatever criticism he might have to make on Prof. Vakili's brochure in the light of the material he might have at his disposal while at Ottawa. There was ample time given to Mr. Chetty to challenge any of the principles on which the whole criticism was based. If Mr. Chetty had cared to see the Supplement issued by Prof. Vakili, he could have seen for himself that certain misprints and clerical errors that have crept in his former publication have been corrected, but to create a prejudice against the calculations and conclusions arrived at by Prof. Vakili by imputing ignorance and intellectual dishonesty to him does not redound to the credit of Mr. Chetty. The way in which the Delegation have manipulated the trade statistics relating to Indian exports by including certain articles like tea and calculating the rest of preference that British goods will receive in India by excluding certain articles like steel and cotton goods, can well justify the public to characterise the argument as a big fraud on them.

"CLIQUE OF SUPER-PATRIOTS" As regards his criticism about the personnel of the Committee of the Federation calling them as a "clique of super-patriots" the less said about it the better. But I cannot help remarking

that when a man finds himself in a very awkward and difficult position of not being able to refute the arguments of his opponent, the only resource left to him is to attack the character of his opponent and to prejudice the whole issue before the country. Mr. Chetty was himself a member of the Committee more than once and many of his associates are Sir Purnanandadas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla, Sir Chintamani V. Menon, Lala Shri Ram, Mr. Rasubhai Lalbhai, who were with him in 1930, are still on the Committee and form the "clique of super-patriots". It is not consistent with the decorum of public life for Mr. Chetty to ascribe motives of selfishness and dishonesty to critics of such standing. The Committee of the Federation will always stand to safeguard the interests of India's commerce and industry and will not hesitate to chastise any of their colleagues if his actions are detrimental to the national interests.

"CAN'T PRETEND IGNORANCE"

Mr. Chetty cannot pretend ignorance of this attitude of the Committee of the Federation, as he was warned by the Committee as far back as 22nd April, 1932 when he left India for London about the very strong views held by the Committee on this question. The Committee of the Federation are not still convinced in spite of the arguments of the Hon. the Commerce Member as well as Mr. Shanmukham Chetty about the advantage that will accrue to India as the result of the ratification of the Ottawa pact, but they are on sounder grounds when they say that the Agreement, even though ratified by Government with the help of officials and nominated non-officials and under their patronage, will not bring any material benefit to the country but will disorganise the trade relations between India and the Empire, foreign countries and will strangle out of existence whatever small industries might have cropped behind the high revenue tariff. I cannot help repeating the remarks of Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar when he said, "No one can say that Mr. Chetty has the monopoly of wisdom but Mr. Chetty cannot find one publicist or economist however to support his agreement."

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the Chronicle.)

T.T. ON LONDON.	
New York, Nov. 10.	
Previous Closing	3.29 1/4
To-day's Opening	3.28 11/16

T.T. ON NEW YORK.	
London, Nov. 10.	
Previous Closing	3.29 1/2
To-day's Opening	3.29 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.29 11/16

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)	
NEW YORK COTTON MARKET	
JANUARY SETTLEMENT	
New York, Nov. 10.	
Previous closing Rate	5.10
To-day's Opening Rate	6.10
Difference	-2
To-day's Closing Rate	6.47
Difference	+35

BROACH EXPECTATION	
April/May	Rs. 212
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.	
JANUARY SETTLEMENT.	
Liverpool, Nov. 10.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.32
To-day's Opening Rate	5.15
Difference	-5
To-day's Closing Rate	5.17
Difference	+7

LONDON SILVER MARKET	
London, Nov. 10.	
Silver Ready	18-3/16
Lower	3/16
Silver Forward	18-5/16
Lower	3/15
MARKET CHINA SOLD.	
BOMBAY MARKET.	
Bombay, Nov. 10.	
Silver Spot	56 8 0
Karat	56 8 0
Magshir	56 14 0
Gold	30 12 0
Sovereign	19 5 .

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S APPEAL

For Ex-Service Men



11th November 1932

Fourteen years have passed since the first Armistice day and once again I appeal for contributions to the Services Association, India & Burma, to enable that body to continue undiminished its work on behalf of British ex-officers and ex-servicemen who are now in distress in this country.

The records of the Association show that the calls on it continue to be heavy and that during 1931 it refunded from its funds over Rs. 2,15,256/- on relief work over here. In addition Rs. 2,35,000/- were contributed by the Association to various ex-servicemen institutions at home.

The Trade depression which prevails in India and the resulting reductions of staffs in many departments have caused much unemployment among ex-servicemen, many of whom are faced with the gravest difficulties as regards the maintenance of themselves and their families. There are many children and orphans whose education depends on the help of the Association and who will be on its hands for several years to come.

The assistance required by those striving to gain a livelihood in India and the expenses of the education of their children are so enormous that for those who are not fortunate to get out here, but for whom there are opportunities in other countries, impose on heavy expenditures, which seem likely to continue.

On the Anniversary of Victory I make a special appeal to all to contribute, according to their means, to the cause of the old soldiers who made Victory possible and who are now suffering through the present difficult economic and labour conditions.

Contributions may be sent to any local Branch of the Association, or to the Headquarters Secretary, Delhi.

Philip W. Chetwode
Genl.
C. in C. in India.

CHALLENGE TO MR. CHETTY

To The Editor, of the "Chronicle".
Sir—I am not surprised at the personal attack on me in which Mr. Shanmukham Chetty indulged in the Assembly in his defence of the Ottawa Agreement. It is the usual game of those who and themselves are nonplussed by arguments and facts which they cannot refute.

I expected an explanation at least about the gross statistical fallacy committed by the Delegation in including articles like Indian Tea, and in excluding articles like British Cotton and Steel goods in their estimates. I venture to say that such an attempt to mislead the public, would end in the public career of the parties concerned. Not being satisfied with giving me names, Mr. Chetty in his obviously unbalanced mood excelled himself, when he suggested that I should have taken the reduced imports of British cotton goods in 1930-31 and 1931-32, as the basis of my calculations. It would certainly have been dishonest on my part to have selected figures according to such convenience. We adopted the year 1929-30 as the most recent normal year not affected by the prevailing slump in prices for our estimates. The delegation have adopted the same year. How can any one in his senses take the figures partly of one year, and partly of another according to convenience for such estimates?

Mr. Chetty's colleagues of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta and that of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, all of whom have officially taken their stand on our work, and the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, whose representation on the Agreement substantially agrees with our views—all these and similar other parties, are selfish and dishonest, according to Mr. Chetty, who wants the public to believe that economic wisdom and unselfish patriotism are his monopoly. I am not used to abusive language like Mr. Chetty, but I challenge him, and his colleagues of the Indian Delegation to prove before an independent tribunal consisting of experienced businessmen and economists, chosen from outside the Empire that taken in all its aspects, the Agreement is in the economic interests of India.—Yours, etc.,

C. N. VAKIL,
School of Economics,
Bombay University, Nov. 10.

ANJUMAN-I-SHUBBAN-UL-MUSLEMIN.—Under the auspices of the Anjuman-I-Shubban-ul-Muslemin, Bombay, a public meeting of Mahomedans of Bombay will be held at Mahomedal Road, near Zakaria Masjid, to-day (Friday) at 9-30 (S.T.) when the Chief Kazi of the City, Moulana Kazi Mehboob Saheb Hussaini will preside. Messrs. Rokaria, Sohani, Zahidul Quaderi and Begum Sahiba Atiya will speak on the position of Keshod Muslims in Junagadh State.

PRIMUS AGAIN

Hindu Woman Dies In Hospital

Bombay, Thursday.
Sunderabai Kersondai, a young Gujarati lady, who was admitted into the J. J. Hospital at 2-30 p.m. to-day, for treatment of severe bursts, died at 4-30 p.m. It appears that this morning Sunderabai who was living with her husband at Chaturbhuj Raghobai's Bungalow at Borivli, lighted a Primus stove to cook some food. The stove suddenly burst into flames and her saree caught fire and she sustained severe burns all over the body. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital in the afternoon where she died of shock, two hours after admission.

WELL KNOWN DELHI HAKEEM

To Visit Bombay

The Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, writes:—
"Masih-ul-Mulk Hakeem Mahomed Jamil Khan Saheb of Delhi, son of late Masih-ul-Mulk Hakeem Mahomed Ajmal Khan is arriving in Bombay on the 14th instant, by the Deccan Queen.

He will stay at the H. Bib Manzil, Carter Road, Bandra till 19th instant. Patients and friends should enquire from Soho House, Lohar Chawl, as to the details of interview, etc." He will see patients from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. at Habib Manzil, Bandra.

BELGIAN BONDS

The Consul-General for Belgium writes:—
Considering the numerous inquiries he receives about the sale of Belgian Bonds in India, the Consul-General for Belgium in Bombay deems it necessary to make the following statement:—
Since recently a propaganda is being carried on for the disposal of India's 'Belgian Bonds with prizes (Lots)', called 'Dommages de Guerre' or 'Emprunt Belge a lots 1932.' The attention of the parties interested is hereby drawn to the fact that the Belgian State only guarantees the payment of interests and prizes (Lots) or of the value of refund of Bonds drawn, against the production of coupons and official bonds issued by them. These loans have been fully subscribed on their respective issues in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1932.

The Belgian Government does not intervene at all in the sale transactions of these Bonds, by instalments or otherwise, undertaken by Private Concerns or Individuals, and therefore it does not guarantee, in any way, their operations or any special advantages that may be promised, by the sellers.

TREAT ALL AS BROTHERS

Justice Mirza On "Teachings of Islam"

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"Islam teaches its followers to treat others as their brothers and be hospitable to them. According to the tenets of Islam there is no higher or lower member of the community. Everybody is an equal. This should not, in any way, make the followers become fanatics. It is the same whether a man is a Hindu, Christian or a Zoroastrian. Islam teaches everyone to be treated as a brother." Thus concluded Mr. Justice Mirza, the President, in his speech at a meeting held this evening at the Baitavsky Lodge under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union.

POLITICAL ASPECT.

The Speaker of the evening, Prof. M. M. Zahuruddin Ahmed, speaking on "The Social Organisation in Islam" gave a detailed history of the political aspect of Islam since the time of Prophet Mohamed. The Speaker also told how the Khalifas since the time of the Prophet developed the political and socialistic aspect of Islamic life and culture. He said that the taxes that were imposed by the Khalifas in Arabia were justified as they were based on very broad principles.

MAIN PRINCIPLE.

Mr. Justice Mirza in his concluding remarks said that many scholars who had made a comparative study of religions, would say that the Upanishads, were the best. Some others would say that Christianity was the best religion. The speaker wanted to emphasise that Islam was a religion which revived all the broad principles of all the religions in the world. Islam's main principle was the submission of the will of the human being to God.

APPROVER

ASSAULTED

Lahore "Conspiracy" Case Echo

RAXAUL, Nov. 10.

It is reported that yesterday evening at seven Phanindra, approver in the Lahore alleged Conspiracy case, was sitting with Ganesh Prasad Gupta, near the latter's shop in Bettial Mina Bazar, when suddenly a cracker burst.

Meanwhile, a man severely wounded Phanindra with a Bhujali (a chisel) and fled. Ganesh Prasad Gupta, who followed him was also injured.

The assailants, who were two in number, then attempted to take two cycles already kept at a "Panwalla's" shop, but the "Panwalla" interrupted them. After wounding him the assailants disappeared.

SERIOUS CONDITION.

The injured have been admitted to hospital. Phanindra's condition is reported to be causing anxiety. All minor outposts and trains are under strict watch.

The police are making vigorous inquiries. Ramanandan Prosad and three others have been arrested. Further details are lacking.—A.P.

PAYMENT OF WAR DEBTS

Britain To Negotiate With United States!

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Reuter understands that Britain will shortly communicate with the United States regarding the next debt payment, but there is strong disposition in authoritative quarters to discount reports of the specific schemes of debt settlement like one appearing in this morning's "Daily Herald."

It is also emphasised that Britain is not likely to do anything savouring of default.—Reuter.

U. S. NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

New York.—War Debts are given prominence to in newspapers. The "Herald Tribune" anticipates that the question will be discussed at an early meeting between Mr. H. Hoover and Mr. Franklin Roosevelt and points out that nothing on the Democratic platform will prevent the Congress from supporting Mr. Hoover's recommendation of December and reviving the War Debt Commission to re-examine Debtors' capacity to pay.—Reuter.

SAVING MAHATMA FROM ANOTHER FAST

UNTOUCHABILITY JATHA'S PROPAGANDA TOUR

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 10.

The untouchability jatha intend to leave Trivandrum this evening on a eleven days propaganda tour in Travancore State and to visit in the course of their itinerary, Varkala, Qulion, Ambalapuzha and Alleppey among other places. The party will then return along the coast to Malabar and their present intentions are to carry out a similar tour of Kerala, lasting a month. The Jatha hope that as a result of their tour, awakened public opinion will be sufficiently strong to obviate any need for Mahatma Gandhi to fast again over the temple entry or the untouchability question in Kerala.

SUCCESS ATTENDS JATHA

The success of ours has been beyond our fondest expectations, said the members of the Jatha in a talk with the Associated Repre-

sentative. Singing songs, urging temple entry, and the abolition of untouchability and unapproachability, they have marched mainly through the interior parts of the country and touched a large number of villages en route.

Halts have been made in about fifty places and so far the principal activities of the Jatha have been to hold public meetings, visit colonies and houses of the "depressed" classes, give them practical instruction in hygiene and sanitation, urge education of the children of the "depressed" classes, and, generally carry on a campaign. Interdening parties were held in many villages and towns and the Jatha have also been collecting funds for the removal of untouchability in general, and for securing temple entry to the "depressed" in particular.—A. P.

ART AND CRAFT EXHIBITION

At Dharwar

An exhibition will be held under the auspices of The Vee-shalwa Mahasabha at Dharwar in the month of December 1932. The exhibits should be submitted to the "Secretary Vee-shalwa Mahasabha Exhibition Committee, Dharwar, on or before the 15th December 1932. (Paintings, Sculptures, wood carvings, photographs, etc., are included) opening on 26th December, 1932, closing on 2nd January 1933.

All the paintings should be well framed and the other articles should be well packed and carriage paid. The exhibition committee is not responsible for any damages. Medals, prizes and certificates will be awarded to the deserving exhibits. Entrance fee for each article is annas 8 only. Further information can be had at the following address. (1) S. R. Kittur, Secretary Vee-shalwa

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN SHILLONG

SHILLONG, Nov. 10.

A severe earthquake shock was felt here to-day at 12-35 a.m. lasting for about forty-five seconds followed by two echo shocks at an interval of about a minute. There were two more larger shocks, one at 12-45 and the other one lasting half a minute at 1-10 a.m. followed by a mild echo. No loss of life or property is reported.—A. P.

C.-in-C Leaves For Delhi

MADRAS, Nov. 10.
Sir Philip Chetwode, Commander-in-Chief, Lady Chetwode and Miss Chetwode with personal staff left for Delhi by Grand Trunk Express to-day.—A. P.

is Confidently Prescribed for
MALARIA
INFLUENZA
AGUE AND
OTHER
FEVERS



Trade Mark.



Squibb's Ague Specific kills the germs of infection without destroying the living cells of the body and consequently never produces the dangerous symptoms of anaemia that so often result from the indiscriminate use of quinine.

In no way at all it disturbs the digestion, as other so-called specifics do, and it is therefore freely prescribed in pernicious types of Malaria which entail a longer treatment. It is besides helpful in correcting biliousness common in certain fevers as it certainly stimulates the action of the liver.

One or two doses are generally sufficient to turn the tide of the rising fever and the next dose is sure to render the temperature normal. In spite of its rapid action Squibb's Ague Specific is never known to affect the heart whose action is rather sustained and even improved by the presence of quinine in it.

What you read below is practically a matter of daily occurrence.

"I was suffering from severe fever and cold since three months and all other medicines failed to cure me, while your 'Squibb's' marvellously healed me! I cannot express my joy when my ague disappeared at the very first dose!" K. Hanumantha Rao, B.A., Kanarete Translator, 45, Lalbazaar Road, Bangalore.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

A FREE TRIAL BOTTLE is offered to Medical Practitioners and charitable dispensaries. Apply to

MADON SONS & CO.,

Qualified Pharmaceutical Chemists. BOMBAY.

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*OTTAWA AGREEMENT TO BE X-RAYED

(Continued from page 1.)

the House gave its verdict on the subject.

OTHERWISE REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. H. P. Mody, representing the Bombay Millowners' Association, said that since the ratio controversy, no problem of such a momentous nature as the Ottawa Agreement, had come before the public, and he assured the House that he had looked at the question from an unprejudiced point of view. He deprecated all attempts at cheap sneers at the representative character of the Delegation. With the exception of the fact that the delegation went as nominees of the government, they were fully representative in every other sense. (Official—hear, hear!)

NEGLECTIBLE

Mr. H. P. Mody was frequently cheered and was given extra time by the President to develop his points. Mr. Mody said that he would not condemn the report of the Ottawa Delegation, but on a statistical examination of facts and figures, he found that, that the advantage that might accrue to India would not be so great as was imagined by the members of the Delegation. Mr. Mody quoted statistics to show that in respect of India's export trade, the share which Britain had was only 47 crores out of 311 crores. As regards wheat, the United Kingdom imported from India only 140,000 tons out of the total of 111 million tons. So, this is a negligible figure, and wheat could be banished from consideration, moreover, India also imported wheat from other countries.

Turning to rice, India consumed 93 per cent of our produce and exported only seven per cent, out of which Great Britain received only three per cent. This too could be eliminated from consideration. As for coffee, India's share amounted to eight and a half per cent, while from the rest of Empire Britain received forty-five per cent. Coffee trade was up against competition from Central America, Brazil and East Africa and in view of the fact that coffee consumption in India was on the increase, this item also should be left out of consideration no doubt.

TALL ORDER

Mr. De Souza suggested that India could capture five crores worth of coffee trade with Britain in view of the competition he had referred to, this might be a tall order. With regard to vegetable oil, it must be remembered that there were two handicaps namely sea freights and expensive packing. As for magnesium chloride, India was not capable of holding its own, in spite of the protection recently given to the industry here. This was because of competition from Germany. This item also could be ruled out of consideration.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

Mr. F. E. James pleaded that the agreement should be judged only by answer to the question whether it was in the interests of India. He quoted from the remarks of an English friend who said to him, "Your delegates were clever devils, India knows what she is getting from the agreement out of the benefit in the case of the United Kingdom is unknown." Mr. James: "That is the opinion of a British taxpayer on the Indian agreement. Our delegates pulled off the bluff alright."

Mr. James next referred to hides and skins and the disadvantage to the tanning industry if preference was not given.

Mr. Chitoy interrupting asked: How much of hides and skins taken by the United Kingdom from India was consumed in that country?

Mr. James said he had no figures and continued, there was no fear of retaliation from foreign countries. He contended that those who would vote against the agreement would vote against the first practical attempt made to expand the export trade and to give the lead to a general lowering of tariffs throughout the world. He announced on behalf of the European group that they would consider favourably the proposal for a committee, provided delay was avoided, as time was of the essence of the situation.

ECONOMIC WEAPON.

Mr. S. C. Mitra did not know what attitude the Government would take on several amendments moved by non-officials in the house. But he was convinced that Mr. B. Das' amendment would be unacceptable to them. Even his party had decided to judge the issue from a purely economic point of view. Mr. Mitra emphasised that the economic weapon was the only weapon in the armoury of a subject race to move their rulers to accept their point of view.

Quoting Sir Slater, the speaker said that retaliation by other countries was a probability and was likely to be used against India by non-British nations.

Referring to the motion for a select committee, he claimed that

it had been accepted by Government. He, therefore, urged the members to keep an open mind on the subject.

COMPROMISE AMENDMENT.

Sir Harisingh Ghour then moved the following Amendment which was unanimously adopted: That for the original resolution the following be substituted:

"That the Trade Agreement made at Ottawa between the Indian and British delegations, by referred for scrutiny and report to a committee of the Assembly consisting of Sir Joseph Bhoré, Sir Alan Parsons, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Seth Haroon, Mr. F. E. James, Mr. Yamin Khan, Dr. De Souza, Mr. B. Das, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. H. P. Mody, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Mr. Sitarama Raju, Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Khan and Sir Harisingh Ghour and with instructions to report by November 21, 1932 and that further consideration of the resolution moved by Sir Joseph Bhoré on Monday, November 7 and the amendment thereon be postponed until the report of the committee has been presented to the Assembly."

SIR HARISINGH EXPLAINS.

In moving the amendment, Sir Harisingh said that one member had asked whether experts would be called. He said that it was with the specific purpose of calling an examining experts as witnesses that the motion for a select committee had been accepted. There they would thoroughly examine the subject and place their views before the House. But time was the essence of the whole thing and it was for this reason that they agreed to expedite the report and submit it by November 21.

Sir Joseph Bhoré, the Commerce Member, said that during the debate it became fairly clear that a considerable section of the House was not opposed to the principle of the agreement, but only desired further time to consider all its implications, consequences and results.

GOVT. ACCEPT AMENDMENT.

President interrupting said that the Commerce Member should at this stage merely say that Government accepted the amendment and that he will give him (Commerce Member) opportunity to speak later.

Commerce Member—"Government accept the amendment" (Cheers).

The President—The Commerce Member can now say anything he likes.

Commerce Member—I thank the Chair for the courtesy, but I have nothing further to say (Laughter).

UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT.

The amendment was then put to vote and all except Mr. B. Das agreed to it. The President suggested that Sir Joseph Bhoré's resolution as well as all the amendments should be before the House, when the report of the committee was presented.

This was agreed to unanimously as that would restore the 'status quo'.

Sir B. L. Mitter, announcing the business for next week said that the Bengal Outrages Supplementary Bill would be taken up on Monday and thereafter the Ordinance Bill and that Sir Alan Parsons would present the report of the public account's committee.

The House adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

OTTAWA COMMITTEE

Programme Will be Chalked Out To-day

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10. The Ottawa Committee met immediately after the Assembly rose and elected Sir Joseph Bhoré as chairman and Mr. B. C. Burt, Cotton Expert, as secretary.

The Committee also decided on the procedure to be followed. It meets to-morrow afternoon to plan out its programme. The Committee resolved to send telegrams to the Associated Chambers of Commerce and to the Federation of Indian Chambers and to Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Professor Ghose and Professor K. T. Shah among others to come up to Delhi to represent their views.

It is expected that the Committee will make a request to the President of the Assembly to accommodate the sittings of the House that during the time the Ottawa Committee was at work the House should hold only half-day sittings, thereby relieving members of the need for attending the Assembly simultaneously and also enabling them to be present when the Assembly debated the Ordinance Bill and the Bengal Bill.—A. P.



Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Mayor of Bombay speaking at the inauguration of the "Safety First" movement on Wednesday at the Wellington Fountain, opposite the Council Hall.

Reject Ottawa Bill

AHMEDABAD'S APPEAL TO M. L. As.

The following copy of the telegram sent to-day to the members of the Legislative Assembly is circulated for the information of members:—

"We undersigned Industrial and commercial associations of Gujarat earnestly urge you to reject Ottawa Agreement which is detrimental to Indian interests and will paralyse agriculture, trade and industry of this country."

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, The Shroff Mahajan, The Share and Stock-Brokers' Association, The Ahmedabad Cotton Merchants' Association, The Maskati Cloth Market Association, The Ahmedabad Mill and Gin S'ores Merchants' Association, The Ahmedabad Jewels Merchants' Association, The Ahmedabad Yarn Merchants' Association.

REJECT OTTAWA AGREEMENT

Ahmedabad Millowners Urge

AHMEDABAD, November 9.

The local Millowners' Association and several other associations sent a telegram to-day to the members of the Legislative Assembly urging them to reject the Ottawa Agreement saying: "It is detrimental to Indian interests and will paralyse agriculture, trade, and industry in this country."—A.P.

MAHARANI SUNITI DEVI DEAD

Loss Of A Social Reformer

RANCHI, Nov. 10.

Her Highness the Doawager Maharani Suniti Devi of Cooh Behar, Grand Mother of the present Maharaja died here at 3-30 this morning of heart-failure at the age of 68. She was the eldest daughter of the late Keshob Chandra Sen, Brahmo reformer and widow of the late Maharaja Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur of Cooh Behar. The deceased was a well-known social reformer in India and leaves behind two daughters and one son.

Prince Victor of Cooh Behar, The Bengal Governor has sent a message to the deceased's brother expressing deep grief at the death of his sister and asking him to convey his sympathy to the relations of the deceased.—A. P.

NO RESERVATION OF SEATS ON SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Bombay Corporation Gives Cold Shoulder To Bole's Bill

Bombay, Thursday. The Bombay Municipal Corporation was somewhat in an indignant mood to-day. They threw out several resolutions sent by some "Mandals" in support of Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill, providing reservation of seats on the Schools Committee to the Depressed and Backward Classes, and thanking the Government for the same. One "Mandal" had also the "cheek" to send protest to the Corporation on their attitude towards Rao Bahadur Bole's Bill. The Corporation even refused to put on record these letters and threw them out unceremoniously.

LEPERS NUISANCE.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved the following resolution which was unanimously carried: That the Corporation are of opinion that as the nuisance consequent danger to public health on account of the streets of Bombay are on the increase, adequate steps should be taken to minimize the nuisance and thus avert the menace to the health of the citizens. That the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner the question in all its aspects and to submit for the approval of the Corporation a suitable draft representation to Government requesting them to take adequate measures, legislative as well as administrative, to effectively check this nuisance and danger to public health.

NO STEPS TAKEN SO FAR.

Mr. Boman-Behram said "his subject was dismissed in the press, on the platform and the Corporation. Hall but so far no adequate measures were taken to check this evil. He was informed that 40,000 to 50,000 lepers were going about in Bombay, and if prompt measures were not taken to segregate them, they will prove a source of great infection to the City."

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY TO HOUSE LEPERS.

Mr. K. H. Goregaonker suggested that the Government should be asked to confer powers upon the Corporation to deal with the lepers.

The Municipal Commissioner agreed that lepers in Bombay were a menace to the public health. He, however, thought that the beggar lepers were about 300 and those who suffered from leprosy without knowing that they suffered from this fell disease would go to 24,000.

When the occasion has arisen for the baulk-line stroke to be made the player has often had

NEW TYPE OF BILLIARDS

Not Popular With Professionals

LONDON, (By Mail.)

From what has been seen of the experimental rule in billiards there is little question that it is giving the professional players something to think about. Whether it will ever be incorporated in the laws of the game is a matter of doubt, as there is a sharp division of opinion concerning its value. Whatever arguments there may be in favour of the rule are countered to some extent by the fact that in the course of a break of some hundreds it has been noticeable that a good number of false strokes have been made.

When the occasion has arisen for the baulk-line stroke to be made the player has often had

to make a series of strokes that, while spectacular, have little relation to the accepted method of continuity. The winning hazard, which is made most frequently to force the cue ball across the line and round the table, may grate on the more sensitive mind which regards a delicacy of touch as one of the most pleasing aspects of professional play.

The effect of the rule is that the players have to engage in

URODONAL

"The most powerful solvent of Uric Acid."

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, KIDNEY and URINARY troubles all arise from Uric Acid.

Urodonal cures by dissolving out the Uric Acid, promoting bowel action, healthy urination and perspiration and soothing and toning the inflamed nerves.

Ask your Chemist for URODONAL.

Sole Agents:—

MARTIN & HARRIS, LTD.,

Crahan's Buildings, Parsi Bazar St., BOMBAY.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE MIRROR?

Drama Of Woman-Hater And Boon Companion

Jealousy is thought to be behind the tragedy of two Englishmen found dead in the Paris flat which they had occupied for about eight months. One, dressed in pyjamas, was sitting on the table in the dining-room; the other was sprawled across the bed in the second room. In the heart of each there was a bullet wound.

A revolver was lying near to the man in the bedroom. It was the only weapon on the premises.

A mirror in front of the man on the bed was shattered as though it had been struck by a bullet.

The man was Randolph Stoddard, aged 46, a native of Manchester, where four sisters are still living; and Herbert Brown, aged 31, whose father lives in Albany-street, Kingswood, near Bristol.

The relatives had heard nothing of either man for several years, except that Brown's father received a picture postcard from him a few months after he left England. That was shortly after Brown had gone for a holiday on the Continent with Stoddard, five or six years ago. Before that he had been employed as a traveller by a Bristol firm of engineers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELS.

It is about the same length of time since Stoddard left England. In all that time no word had come to his family as to his whereabouts.

Both the passports were issued by the Foreign Office in London in 1926, and they showed that the two men had travelled extensively together on the Continent during the last two years apparently moving about always in each other's company. They had been in Italy, Switzerland, Monaco and France.

After having lived for some time in Courbevoie, a suburb of Paris, they took a two-roomed flat on the fifth floor of a house in the Rue de Bruxelles, removing there last May.

AT PLEASURE RESORTS.

They kept themselves very much to themselves. They seldom went out during the day-time, but the concierge noticed that they usually left the house together in the evening.

They appear to have spent the nights in the "pleasure" resorts of Montmartre. Whatever may have been the bond that held them together, Stoddard is believed to have been extremely jealous of his friend.

The police have not yet decided whether the case is one of a planned double suicide or murder followed by suicide. It is possible they think that Stoddard shot Brown and then went into the bedroom to shoot himself.

TWO FRIENDS GASSED.

The death of Brown has recalled the fact that Graham Fleming, another young man from Kingswood, who had been his close friend for years, flew to Paris last year with a fourth man named Richard Horner, hoping to trace Brown whose long silence was causing anxiety.

When Fleming returned he reported that Stoddard had told

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Both the passports were issued by the Foreign Office in London in 1926, and they showed that the two men had travelled extensively together on the Continent during the last two years apparently moving about always in each other's company. They had been in Italy, Switzerland, Monaco and France.

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RELAPSE OF EUROPE

Militarism Again The Danger

PROMPT ACTION NEEDED

After the agreement at Lausanne on reparations, it really looked as though European politics were at last convalescent from the war. Unfortunately, there has been a relapse, and men with the greatest experience of foreign affairs, like Mr. Wickham Steed, have used the language of genuine alarm. In the last few weeks the relations between France and Germany have been as strained as they were during the occupation of the Ruhr, and that although the Prime Minister of France is liberal-minded and a sincere lover of peace.

How far is this new trouble due to misunderstanding which can be removed by patience, how far to premonition or all too clear vision that forces similar to those that made the last war are already taking shape again and threatening even worse crimes against humanity? Has the world learnt nothing from what it has been through?

The more comforting conclusion will be reached in this article, but it is necessary at the very outset to sound a warning against the optimism of drift. The trouble will not get better of itself. Misunderstandings there have been on both sides, but these did not cover all the mischief. There are present all the elements of a great tragedy that will break upon us in the fullness of time unless we take prompt action. Nor is Germany only to blame, but France and ourselves, too, writes *Scrutator* in the "Sunday Times."

MISUNDERSTANDING.

The main source of misunderstanding has been a confusion in men's minds between equality of status in armaments and equality in armaments. Germany has never asked for equal armaments, but only that the kind of armaments that other Powers consider necessary to their own defence should not continue to be denied to her. For example, among the armaments not permitted to Germany under the Versailles Treaty are anti-aircraft guns and tanks. She asks that these should be allowed her, not in equal numbers, but in equal title.

Anti-aircraft guns are purely defensive; whether tanks are offensive or defensive is mainly a matter of size. But whatever restrictions on offence as distinguished from defence the other Powers impose on themselves, Germany says she is willing to accept in advance for herself. Except for some minor modifications in the reorganisation of her army, that is the whole of Germany's demand for equality of status. Obviously, the more thorough-going the other Powers can make their own distinction between offensive and defensive armaments, the more complete the guarantee that equality of status cannot assist Germany's power of offence against others.

So strong a case would have been irresistible but for two happenings. The first was the intervention of General Von Schieffer, who said that whether the others agreed or not, Germany meant to reorganise her army. That was interpreted as asserting the right to interpret the Treaty as she thought fit, and gave the same sort of offence as a somewhat similar claim about the land annuities by Mr. De Valera. In reality, it was the heavy-handed indiscretion of a German military mind, but it not unnaturally provoked the retort that Germany had been exercising that right and had been secretly arming all the time.

Of that there is no real evidence except to this extent—that Germany has taken advantage of every gap that the closely-drawn prohibitions left. There is no nation that would not have done the same in the same circumstances.

But what made the threat far worse than it was in intention was the change in the rulers of Germany. Dr. Brüning, the former Chancellor, made precisely the same claim for equality of status in armaments and gave no offence whatever. But when the Junkers seized power and made it quite clear that, whatever happened at the elections, they meant to keep power, it was inevitable that suspicion should be aroused.

It would be unfair to lay on the Junkers the whole blame for the war, but, at any rate, they both made and were the most efficient instrument of a philosophy of politics without which the war could not have taken place, and which, rather than accept, half the world nearly ruined itself and millions died and suffered grievous bodily injury. In so far as the war was not a mere struggle between rival ambitions or a trial of strength and endurance, but was a conflict of ideals, it was a war to defeat the Junker philosophy and practise of politics.

Quite evidently it has had no such result in Germany, and when Hindenburg has gone, a restoration of the pre-war political conditions, and probably of the monarchy, seems very probable.

THE PRESENT DANGER

Militarism Near The Flash Point

Her internal constitution is, of course, Germany's affair, but it has also an international aspect, and, on this side, Germany would have been wise in her own interest to avoid methods that would excite unnecessary alarm or remind the world too forcibly of her pre-war diplomatic manners. Unfortunately, the new Government was in competition with the Nationalism of the Nazis, and needs begin sabre-rattling in the old style, though the sword as yet is only a wooden one.

The result was that suddenly there flashed on France a sense of complete disillusionment, the vision of a war fought and won, only to work round by back ways towards the points at which it began. Is it surprising that the German demand for equality of status in armaments presented itself to the alarmed French mind as a demand for equal armaments and a threat to begin the competition all over again?

History never repeats itself exactly, and in any case years must elapse before the danger becomes physical. But the instinctive alarm of the French cannot be dismissed as baseless. The Germans are not a Parliamentary people, and the success of a leader like Hitler shows that their very high intelligence does not run in politics. If Hitler's programme, which is half sentimental nonsense and half horrible swearing, could sweep them off their feet, obviously the political good sense of the people could not be counted on to control their leaders.

Parliamentary government in Germany has earned the disrepute into which it has fallen, and at this moment the military spirit is stronger and more general in Germany than in any other country. Else, why should every political party be organised on semi-military lines, and the President's first notion of overcoming these dangerous rivalries be to attract the youth of the nation into a sort of new Boy Scouts movement, half for physical training, half for schooling in Junker politics? With the army so small to express reviving national self-consciousness, every strong feeling in Germany seems naturally to run in military moulds and instinctively to organise itself in imitation army corps. Militarism, in fact, is in the blood of the nation, and there it is near to the flash point.

PRACTICAL AND UNPRACTICAL.

We must be practical, and the practical problem is how we may disarm what is undoubtedly capable of becoming a menace to the peace of Europe. The French instinct for the presence of danger is a sound one, but its sense of the practical is perhaps less sure than the British. That the French idea of turning the Treaty of Versailles into barbed wire entanglements and digging themselves in behind is wholly impracticable needs no argument.

You cannot indefinitely hold a great nation in an inferior status either by disabling reparations or by restrictions on her power of self-defence, and the only effect of trying to increase the very danger that you fear. Poincaré was at any rate logical; for he believed in occupation as a means of forcing the sense of inferiority on a country. But to suppose that mere words in a treaty can do what Napoleon's bayonets could not is absurdly impracticable.

Not less impracticable is the line of argument which says that there will be no real peace until the Treaty of Versailles is torn up. Those in this country who argue like that are encouraging Germany in a policy that inevitably will lead to a new world war. Even if the Treaty were hopelessly bad, that is no reason for having another war in order to make another and probably worse peace; and war would be the inevitable result of any attempt to tear up the Treaty. Granted that the Treaty will have to be revised out of all semblance to itself, that can only be accomplished without breach of the peace by the slow process of general consent.

SANCTITY OF TREATIES

Binding Till Revoked

For treaties can only be varied by consent of the Powers which made them. Any other method

CLASSIFIED TRADES EXHIBITION

Roaring Sale Of Indian Pottery & Cigarettes

The Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition, writes:—The Classified Trades Exhibition is all a-bustle. The Merchants' Association has been a great success. Huge crowds of interested businessmen and sight-seers have been every day flocking to the Exhibition ground, which presents a gala appearance.

While the stalls of the Indian made Pottery and other wares have been a special attraction for ladies, the stalls of Indian made Cigarettes have been finding it difficult to cope with the demand of male customers. Both these sections have been doing roaring sale.

The management have now provided the visiting public with various interesting programmes, which include singing party, music, garbs dance, etc.

Mr. Narharoba Patkar, the famous radio singer, entertained the public on Thursday with his excellent music.

An interesting programme has been arranged for Saturday when the well-known singer Savai Gandharva will sing at the Exhibition ground for the benefit of the public.

Five Pickets Remanded To Police Custody

Bombay, Thursday. Five Congress volunteers, two of whom were arrested on November 5, while picketing the firm of Messrs. Hasham Premji on Mansarovar Road and the three others arrested on November 9, while picketing the shop of Kamrudin Rasoldin at Mirchi Lane, were today placed by the Police in Police custody. The five accused were remanded to police custody till November 12.

leads straight to war. Persuasion is the only way of peace, and unless Germany recognises that fact and herself joints in the process of persuasion she must be regarded as a danger to the peace. That does not mean that the principle of equality of status is not sound or that its recognition should be delayed. Germany made a bad mistake when she withdrew from the Disarmament Conference, for that was to disassociate herself from a search in which she was just as much interested as other Powers. But it can be retrieved by a separate Conference between the four leading Powers, in which Germany will have an opportunity of persuading France and removing her fears.

Provided that she recognises that the treaty is binding on her until she is released from it, Germany will find in this country strong support for the principle of equal status in armaments. She will not have that support without that preliminary recognition.

London is thus neutral ground and, therefore, one would have thought the best place for a Conference on equal status. Unfortunately, France does not fancy London, and Germany will not have Geneva. But if the principle be accepted that consent is necessary to revision and that no isolated action will be taken without that consent, the Conference is held. Without that preliminary undertaking, there would be no point in holding a Conference at all. Why seek international consent if you propose to act as you please without it?

PERSUASION AND PEACE.

This issue, then, will supply a good test of the character of the new German Government and show whether it believes that a good case is best furthered by persuasion and consent, which is the peace way, or by independent and isolated action, which must, if generally followed, break up the concert of Europe and sooner or later cause war. Germany's decision must determine the world's moral estimate of the new Junkerdom, and it will be awaited with anxiety, for it will mean much to the world whether it is cast on one side or the other.

But whatever Germany does, the other Powers must press on their discussions on disarmament to clear and practical conclusions. If they can establish a definite distinction between offensive and defensive armaments, France should have less difficulty in conceding Germany's demand for equal status. Germany has a right to an army properly equipped for self-defence; and if, at the same time, France abates her powers of attack on Germany and Germany resigns any prospective power of offence towards Poland, the nations will be driven to the ways of persuasion and peace.

SAVING OF OVER 18 MILLIONS

Recommendations Of Bengal 'Axe' Committee

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10. The report of the Bengal Revenue Committee appointed by the Government, by a resolution dated 25/4/32 was issued this evening. It says in the introduction:—

"We entered on the task with little expectation of being able to suggest immediate economies sufficient to bridge the gulf between revenue receipts and expenditure which in the current year is estimated at Rs. 15,935,000, nor have we been able to do so."

It adds: "If our suggestions are accepted in toto the proposed retrenchments will lead to a saving of Rs. 19,495,000. The Committee is of opinion that Bengal must look for relief to an equitable revision of the financial settlement. Many recommendations, says the report, to some extent impair the efficiency of the departments affected but in the present circumstances the province must be satisfied with a somewhat lower standard."

AXE IN CABINET.

Important recommendations include the reduction in the number of members of the Government Cabinet from seven to five with a pay of Rs. 5,000. Reduction of Rs. 500 in the pay of the President of the Legislative Council. The office of the Deputy President being honorary, a reduction in the number of Divisional Commissioners from 5 to 3 and a reduction in the basic pay of I.C.S. Juniors receiving Rs. 375 and rising to Rs. 2,400 sufficient overseas pay being allowed to European members to attract recruits of the type required.

SAVINGS IN POLICE DEPT.

The estimated savings in police Administration are Rs. 1,112,000 of which Rs. 746,800 are in Bengal Police and Rs. 365,200 in Calcutta Police. Several superior posts are recommended to be abolished or the existing number reduced.

In Education the recommended savings amount to Rupees 914,000 including reduction of 5 per cent. in the aggregate grants to Universities of Calcutta and Dacca. Abolition of the post of Inspector of European schools is recommended.

In the medical department savings amount to Rs. 560,400 including Rs. 23,000 from increased fees from hospital patients. In agriculture savings are estimated at Rs. 696,900 and in Public Works Rs. 243,700 with recommendations not to renew the lease of the present Government House at Dacca.

In General administration savings recommended are Rs. 1,895,500 including 49,700 saved on Governors' establishment.—A.P.

DO NOT CONTINUE CUT IN WAGES AFTER MARCH

Gujarat Postmen's Plea

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 10. At a meeting of the Gujarat Postmen's Union held today, a resolution was passed requesting the Government not to continue the emergency cut in wages of postmen after 31st March, 1933, in the interest of the efficiency of the service.—A.P.

QUEER MISHAP TO A JOCKEY

Swallowed Safety Pin Then Rode In Race

After winning on Ada Dear in the Lingfield Autumn Oaks at Lingfield races in mail week, Bernard Carslake, the jockey, swallowed a safety pin.

He was weighing in and had the pin between his lips. In replying to a remark by the clerk of the scales, it slipped into his mouth. It stuck in his throat, and caused him almost to choke, but a doctor moved it, and the jockey swallowed it.

Carslake was allowed to go on riding. In the next race his mount Birtmark was nowhere.

But in the last race of the day, he was second on Polar Bear, being beaten by 1 1/2 lengths by Wrathall.

An X-ray photograph of Carslake is to be taken, but there is no immediate cause of anxiety.

BERLIN NEVER SLIPS!

And Moscow Is A City Of Trippers

Our hotel in Moscow is like the Tower of Babel. The tongues of almost every nationality upon earth beat upon our ears. There are parties of French, Germans, Spaniards, English, Dutch and Americans. Russian waiters scurrying round with plates of boiling hot cabbage soup this the first course of our dinner, which begins at three o'clock and may be taken it seems at any hour.

A group of Japanese eagerly discusses the Soviet regime. There are Indians whose only common tongue is English. South Africans and Australians. Russians from the United States seeking work in their native land. Our hotel has no faith in ventilation. Built to keep out the cold on the basis of the canal skirting the Kremlin, it has double windows fortified by a variety of foliage behind which we sigh and thirst for a cool breeze in the midst of Moscow's heat-wave, writes Gladys Waits in "News-Chronicle."

All sorts and conditions of tourists are here—students from the German Universities, English architects, lawyers, business men, boys from Public Schools, journalists, chemists, psychologists, schoolmasters, chairmen of education committees, writers, economists, actresses, Dehards and Communists. No lack of variety, at all events.

OLD AND NEW RUSSIA.

In Moscow we are in the heart of the old Russia and the new. From our upper windows we get a magnificent view of the Kremlin, Moscow's ancient fortress now the home of Stalin and the seat of her Government. Within the palaces inside its walls are treasures of exquisite workmanship and of untold value are guarded in rich variety are displayed precious jewels, church ornaments, vestments sewn with pearls rapping for horses rung with diamonds, great coronation and State chariots, collections of jade topaz the ivory coronation chair of Ivan the Terrible and the wedding dresses of the Tsarinas.

The Cathedral of St. Basil, magnificent in barbaric splendour outside the Kremlin, reminds us that here we are actually at the junction of the East and the West. Defiantly the Church gathers round her her own shaped domes each outwitting the other in colour and carving. They stand there mixed in gold crimson green and yellow, some twisted, some straight, some cross-crossed, some knobbed—a riot of colour to bewilder the eye. And close by is Lenin's quiet tomb in marble and granite.

We have in Moscow a Western and Oriental city—the core of the Russia who is leaping 500 years from mediaevalism to modern scientific organisation. We are in contact with a people drunk with new ideas; new machinery exhilarates them like new

toys: new flats and Parks, Rest and Culture, schools, creches and clinics arouse in them a religious fervour. The atmosphere of her city is the mood of the man digging in his own back garden disregarding the mess next summer.

The actual amenities of life are few. One is impressed straight away by some of the physical discomforts: Bad paying, bad roads and bad transport; by the absence in this terrific heat of really cold water of fruit and green vegetables. We are conscious of the shortage of butter of sufficient water for baths, and of a plumbing system far from perfect. These things to Russia are superficialities which will come they say, in the course of time.

We studied the faces of the people. There are sad old faces, reflecting the horrors of the Civil War and Revolution. There are on the sun-beaches of the Neva golden skinned girls and boys happy and care-free, swimming and sun-bathing within a stone's throw of the dread fortress of the old regime—the fortress of Peter and Paul.

WHERE FASHION IS NON-EXISTENT.

There is no display in clothes and no make-up. A few silk frocks in the Park of Rest and Culture, otherwise fashion is non-existent.

One is struck in Moscow by the absence of buses, motor-cycles, cycles, advertisements and all the paraphernalia of Western cities. Instead, three trams linked together and bursting with humanity jostle and shriek their ways along the tramlines.

Everywhere Russia teaches her people by means of pictures, diagrams, loud speakers and posters. It is the State educating its ignorant and crude, some of it half humorous, such as "Good Communists do not spit!"

It is early to predict what may emerge. A country inadequately developed but rich in resources; a people untrained, but bent to the task of learning; with the tenets of Communism—a culture materialistic and unmystical. Side by side everywhere Marxian economics Western industrialisation and Russian flesh and blood. How will they emerge? We left Russia with the question unanswered in our minds.

REMOVE PHOTOS OF BHAGAT SINGH

Magistrate's Order To A. I. Exhibitors

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10. The District Magistrate of Allahabad is reported to have served notices to-day to the Sub-Committee of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, now being held here, ordering them to remove all pictures and photos of Bhagat Singh and other revolutionary leaders from the stalls.—A.P.

International Currency

LONDON, Nov. 10. International currency is in the process of evolution and it will be called "Bartex". The authors of the scheme who have just been disclosed are the London Chamber of Commerce with

the support of the Association of the British Chambers of Commerce, Federation of British Industries and National Union of Manufacturers.

Proceeding on the assumption that "International finance has broken down" the promoters propose to revert to simple barter administered through "Bartex" clearing houses in all countries embracing the scheme. "Bartex" will represent a fixed quantity of commodities and hence can be automatically expanded with the expansion of trade and will also constitute a corrective to excessive adverse trade balances. Government is being approached to establish clear houses in Britain and representatives of foreign banks and Governments are being invited to early Conference.

It is claimed that "frozen credits" can immediately be liquidated by conversion into the corresponding amount of "Bartex" which the Government concerned would guarantee to pay by export of goods over a period of ten years.—Reuter's Special.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
November 10.
Malwa Britton, London.
Ockenfels, Voss, Hamburg.
City of Nagpur McNeil, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
November 10.
Malwa Britton, Shanghai.
November 11.
City of Oran James Rangoon.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Chitral Siggers, Sydney.

LOADING.
November 10.
Steamer Varsova for Busrah.
Steamer Bankura for Busrah.
Steamer Sira for Calcutta.
Steamer Mooltan for London.
Steamer Soudan for China.
Steamer Ockenfels for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.
S S Chitral.—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Chitral is expected to arrive here yesterday mid-night from London, with the outward mails of 7th ultimo, a general cargo and 162 passengers and hence she will sail to-day at about (10 a.m.) for Sydney etc.

S S Ockenfels.—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Ockenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S City of Nagpur.—The K N Coy's steamer City of Nagpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S City of Oran.—The P F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Oran, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Badarpur.—The B S O S Coy's steamer Badarpur will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.
Bombay, Nov. 10.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Ockenfels 4681, Karachi, 18/11 L Edwards Ltd.

7 Tango Maru 4238, Japan 13/11, N. Y. Kaisha.

8 Hohenfels 1742 Bremen 12/11 L Edwards Ltd.

9 City of Simla 5955, Karachi 16/11 K Nixon & Co.

15 Munda 4478 Hull 12/11 M M & Co.

16 Takiwa Maru 3742 Durban 16/11 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hakodate Maru 3226 Kobe 16-11 N Y Kaisha.

4 Varna 2043 Busrah 11/11 M M & Co.

5 Fagervik 1049 Calcutta 10/11 S Hassan & Co.

7 Borneo Maru 4262 Kobe, 22/11 O S Kaisha.

9 Naringa 4118 Calcutta 12-11 M M & Co.

10/11 Subadar 3397 Rangoon 13-11 T Morrison & Co.

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A Alavi 2161, Mauritius NF T Morrison & Co.

CR Nuddea 4956 Rangoon 13/11 M M & Co.

G Sophie Marie 560 M Coast NF Merchant S N Co.

L Lalita 283, M Coast NF Malabar S S Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Viceroy of India 14/11, P & O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind, 17/11, P & O S N Co.

Strathard, 24/11, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, 12/11, M M & Co.

Masula 4/12 M M & Co.

FROM GULF OF ADEN.

Sumatra 1/12, L Edwards Ltd.

Thodeufeland 12/11, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castania 21/11 G T Co.

Cian Buchanan, 14/11 J F Co.

City of Lahore 19/11 K N Co.

City of Valencia 8/12 K N Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo-di-Monte 21/11 M Italiana.

Poeben Brass 19/11 T M Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Fusijama 18/11 L T Co.

Conte Rosso 22/11 L T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wachtfels, 13/11, L Edward Ltd.

Weissenfels, 26/11 L Edward Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Adams, 10/11, F F Campbell & Co.

Spring Bank, 15/11, F F Campbell & Co.

City of Kimberly, 29/11, F F Campbell & Co.

President Harrison, 2/12, F F Campbell & Co.

President Hayes, 16/12, F F Campbell & Co.

President Pierce, 30/12, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tokiwa Maru 17/11, N Y Kaisha.

Morioka Maru 29/11, N Y Kaisha.

Alipore 15/11, P & O S N Co.

Rajputana 18/11, P & O S N Co.

Sourabaya Maru, 23/11, O S Kaisha.

Fuku Maru, 30/11, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 19/12, O S Kaisha.
Gingo Maru 1/12 N Y Kaisha.
Trairan Maru 5/12 N Y Kaisha.
Paris Maru 9/12 O S Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan 12/11 P & O S N Co.
FROM DUBAN.
Kenya 19/11 M M & Co.
Taira 3/12, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Mundra, 12/11 M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/o Simla 16/11 K N Co.
FOR KOBE.
Hakodate Maru 16/11 N Y Kaisha.

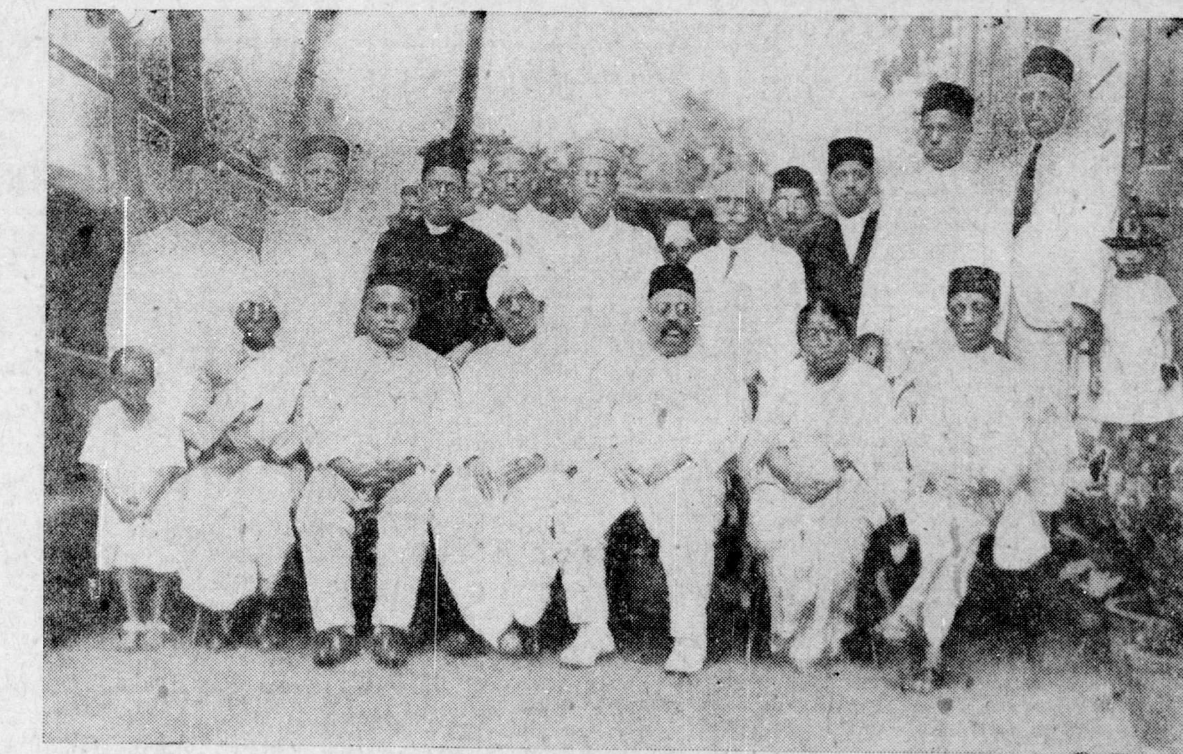
Rango Maru 13/11, N Y Kaisha.
Sudan NF P & O S N Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura 16/11 M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Subadar 13/11 T M Co.
Nuddea NF, M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Hohenfels 11-11 L Edwards.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Alavi NF, T M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Gharinda NF M M & Co.
Sira NF, M M & Co.
FOR DUBAN.
Takiwa 16/11 M M & Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Ockenfels 19/11 L Edward Ltd.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
NIL.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 10.
S S Mooltan for London:—1 case brassware, Thos. Cook & Sons; 2 bales animal skin, H R Rehmanbhai & Co.; 2 bales woolen carpets, H A Aminoff.
For Jaffa:—7 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal & Co.; 4 bales cotton twist, J Ootamchand & Co.
For Tripoli:—30 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil.
S S Munda for Dunkirk:—1220 bags groundnuts, K Devehand & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.
For Hull:—1400 bags castor seed, Bira Bros.; 1400 bags castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co.
S S City of Simla for Liverpool:—10 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 100 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 47 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.; 50 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala; 2 bales cotton yarn waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 49 bales cotton raw, S Trikamal & Co.; 925 pkts. myrabolam, C J Vanlal & Co.; 1205 bags lined oil cakes, New Mofussil Co.
For Manchester:—104 bales cotton yarn waste, M Narottamdas & Co.
For Marseilles:—3165 bags groundnuts, L Dreyfus & Co.
S S Hohenfels for Antwerp:—50 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 55 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.
For Rotterdam:—220 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.
S S City of Oran for Philadelphia:—1600 bags myrabolam, H Bhagvandas & Co.
S S Sudan for Hongkong:—19 bales fish mows, R Dhanji & Co.; 40 bags sandalwood S Nowroji & Co.
For Shanghai:—127 bags sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co.
For Vancouver:—5 bales woolen rugs, Cox & Kings Ltd.
S S Tango Maru for Hongkong:—51 bags jaradalo, E S Abdul Kayam; 85 bags gum baysobale, 54 bags gum oilbunon, A Abdulla & Sons.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 10.

S S Mirzapore, Agents, M M & Co., from Nagoya:—238 cases porcelain ware; 80 cases cotton shirtings; 300 cases glassware; 23 cases clocks.
From Osaka:—600 cases enamel ware; 1255 cases glassware; 100 cases celluloid goods; 300 cases cotton shirtings; 170 cases cotton yarn; 250 cases piece-goods; 300 cases cycle parts; 270 cases rayon yarn; 190 cases porcelain ware; 50 cases canvas shoes; 650 drums paint.
From Kobe:—50 cases rayon goods; 50 cases porcelain ware; 30 cases silk goods; 119 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 60 cases enamelware; 330 cases cotton piece goods; 110 cases cotton flannel; 240 cases cotton shirtings; 20 cases cotton jeans; 220 cases celluloid goods; 123 cases matings; 140 cases canvas shoes; 340 cases cotton and art silk; mixed shirtings; 80 cases cycle parts; 50 cases staranin seed; 50 cases boot protectors; 2032 bags sugar; 34 drums dyes.
From Bangkok:—36 bags hides; 3000 pecs.
From Singapore:—3008 pecs.
planks; 957 bags damarbatu; 523 bags rattones; 1979 bags sago flour; 20 bags pineapples; 35 bags gum benzamin; 86 bags betelnuts; 13 bags nut mags.

From Hongkong:—35 cases provision; 250 bags sugar; 55 cases fire crackers; 25 cases China roots; 125 bags beans; 51 bags sugar



ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATORS' DAY: A group photo of some of the prominent speakers taken in Vannitha Vishram, with Prof. V. G. Kale in the centre.

BACKERS WHO DEFAULT

BAN AT ENCLOSED RACEHORSES

In Cardiff County on Thursday a commission agent failed in a claim for £55, alleged to be due for bets. In the course of the hearing, Judge Thomas said he thought the suggestion that Tattersalls Committee could prevent a man from attending any racecourse in the country was a little absurd.

It is quite clear the procedure is not well understood. A bookmaker or a backer may refer any dispute to Tattersalls Committee which is representative and respected. If the committee should order a backer to pay forthwith he is allowed seven days. Assuming he has not complied with the order, the individual to whom the debt is due reports the fact of non-compliance to the committee, and automatically the backer is reported to the Jockey Club as a defaulter.

The Jockey Club abide by such reports and so far strengthens the position of Tattersalls as to exclude the defaulter from any racecourse enclosure. If he should be known to the men at the gates he is refused admission. Should he find his way into an enclosure he can be turned out by the ring keepers. Racecourses which are enclosed and to which charges of admission are made are private property. Epsom Downs are open to the world. Obviously such an order could not be enforced there, and, indeed, no attempt would be made to do so on any open course. Epsom, parts of Doncaster, York, Brighton, and Warwick are examples of these. Says Hotspur in the "Daily Telegraph."

RINGKEEPERS' LIST.
If a bookmaker who has obtained an order for payment which has not been complied with should see his debtor in an enclosure he can draw the attention of the ringkeeper to the intrusion. The ringkeeper is supplied with a list of defaulters and, if he is satisfied the man must leave. This also applies to all foreign racecourses with which there is a reciprocal working agreement with the Jockey Club.

It is decidedly erroneous to assume that the operations of Tattersalls Committee are innocuous. They could not, of course, carry on without the powerful aid of the Jockey Club in putting the defaulters out of the enclosed racecourses. The Committee do remarkably successful work and by tact and pressure if necessary, they relieve the courts of hundreds of cases that would inevitably reach them.

CANDY.
From Canton:—224 bundles matings; 200 bundles cassia; 15 cases glassware.
From Shanghai:—90 cases silk yarn; 31 cases raw silk; 22 cases cigarettes; 2870 bales tea; 100 cases chemicals.

From Colombo:—42 cases cheese; 30 cases meats; 99 bales wool tops; 25 cases pears; 88 bales wool (scarved); 720 cks. tallow.

S S City of Oran, Agents, F F Campbell & Co. from New York:—45 cases paper; 390 cases medicine; 230 cases auto parts; 45 cases wheat flakes; 300 cases roofing materials; 253 cases cells; 153 cases cotton remnants; 141 cases machinery; 145 cases motor cars; 37 cases sardines; 168 cases oil clothings; 223 drums dyestuff; 78 drums lub. grease; 2970 drums and 1821 cases lub. oil; 20 drums varnish; 350 tyres; 50 cases asphalt; 70 cks. chemicals; 111 cases starch; 39 cases X-ray apparatus; 70 cases soap; 163 cases fertilizer materials; 1556 bales newspaper.

From Aden:—10 cases baltram leaves; 25 cases c. roots.
S S Ranpara, Agents, M M & Co., from London:—300 bars silver;

LLOYD GEORGE PUT ON THE STAGE

"Versaille" an astonishing play is a biting and grimly amusing exposure of the mockery of the 1919 "Peace" diplomacy of the Allies—of acute interest in view of the ills of humanity in 1932.

Emil Ludwig declared his aim was to satirize the spirit rather than the personalities; but it is mainly a pungent study of Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Woodrow Wilson.

The Welsh Wizard, admirably simulated by Frederick Lloyd, is trenchantly dealt with. Clemenceau—a terrific portrayal by Sam Livesey—says: "This twister wants me to believe he has principles," and with wisdom sitting on his other hand, laments that "I have to save France between a sham Christ and a sham Cromwell."

It is the "Tiger," atheist, patriot and schemer, who calls the proposed League of Nations "poitrons and archangels," and places victory above humanity.

Aggressive nationality, with its chicane and greed, is bitterly shown at the Conference, whose only unanimity is on the exclusion of the Press.

Wilson—well acted by A. Bromie, Davenport—departs, his ideals of democratic brotherhood scouted, Foch demands six more wars; and the dream of a new world fizzles in a farce of bickering.

Many piquant glimpses of the farce are given, and the mordant exordium of the lines is richly funny at times. Komarsjevsky has produced uncanonically well.

The Lord Chamberlain will not allow you to see this play. You must join the Independent Theatre Club for 10s. 6d. to do so.

DO AWAY WITH THE CURSE

Chudgar On Untouchability

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 3.

In the temple of Panch-Nath, the stronghold of orthodoxy, (Mr. Poptial L. Chudgar, addressed a very large gathering both of the orthodox and the reformers, on the 6th inst., Mr. T. D. Rana presiding. The speaker impressed upon the audience the necessity of eradicating "Untouchability" from the Hindu religion. He emphasized that every curse was accompanied by its corresponding penance. The Hindu scriptures had been made to accommodate new spirit on more than one occasion in the past. There is no reason why they cannot be made so now. "Rise and raise others, earn and enrich, learn and educate" is the acid test of every true religion.

An Anti-untouchability Committee has been formed with Mr. P. L. Chudgar as president and Mr. J. K. Gandhi as secretary.

30 cases provision; 90 cases wine; 11 cases machinery; 15 cases ink; 103 cases malted milk; 130 cases c. oats.
From Cherente:—439 cases bran dy.

From Basle:—91 drums aniline colour; 190 cases indigo.
From Marseilles:—100 bags almonds; 12 cases wine; 68 cases silk yarn; 100 cases grapes; 13 cases cheese; 1175 cases soap.

From Alexandria:—55 bales cotton.

From Aden:—300 bags starch.

DRAMATIC DRUG SEIZURE

£28,000 HAUL IN PARIS

Brilliant Police Exploit

A dramatic round-up of drug traffickers in the Montmartre district of France, has followed the arrest two months ago of a man who was notorious in the underworld as "The King of Cocaine." His real name is believed to be Harter, but he also calls himself Riton. Four of Riton's accomplices are now in prison. One of them is a woman. In making the arrests the police seized drugs which are valued at £28,000.

This "coup" redounds greatly to the credit of M. Priollet, the chief of what is known as the Brigade mondaine. This is a special police squad, whose members, disguised as men of wealth and leisure keep a close watch on the pleasure resorts of the capital.

M. Priollet himself gives a dramatic account of how he tracked the traffickers and found a huge stock of drugs.

"After the arrest of Riton, who was a wholesale dealer my detectives," M. Priollet said, "left the retail vendors alone. To my surprise I found that they all seemed to leave Montmartre and to concentrate on the Gare de L'Est quarter, hitherto unconnected with the drug traffic."

FARM HAND'S "HARVEST."

"All my plain clothes brigade" haunted this quarter and on October 8, near the St. Louis Hospital, my inspector arrested a 26-year-old trafficker named Grimaldi, who called himself a farm hand. His was a sinister harvest. He had 50 grams (1 3/4 oz.) of cocaine and 50 grams of heroin on him.

"From another fellow I learnt that Marthe Potelin, a brunette, who lived close to the St. Louis Hospital, was also selling drugs in Montmartre. On Monday one of my men learned that she was in a cafe in the Rue St. Maur and had actually drugs on her. Within 20 minutes he had rushed there in a fast car and arrested her with 200 grams (7 oz.) of opium which she intended to sell retail. An hour later my inspectors arrested Matthew Tonelli, a 32-year old waiter.

"We were still in the dark as to where the main drug depot was, but on the way to brigade headquarters Tonelli tried secretly to get rid of two keys. These were found in the car. I was hot on the trail at last!

"There was nothing in the room where he lived, but I found another room which the two keys opened. It was a disgusting garret in the Rue des Recolettes.

DRUG "MAGAZINE."
"I had hoped for results from these arrests; but I was amazed at the discoveries in this hovel. It was a veritable drug magazine. In two dilapidated suit-cases were 3 kilograms 700 grams (over 8 lbs.) of heroin, cocaine and morphia, and 5 kilograms 200 grams (11 1/2 lbs.) of opium.

"After Riton's arrest Tonelli got a fright and disappeared for three weeks from his Montmartre haunt. Then, thinking the coast clear, he returned and operated from a different quarter.

"The same night I rounded off my coup by arresting a man called Honore Blantin, who had two packets of cocaine and heroin on him. All four are now in gaol."

Decline In World Trade

LONDON, (By Mail).

British India is among the seventeen countries, which according to a writer in the "Board of Trade Journal," showed a marked falling off in imports and exports in the first half of 1932. The percentage of decrease was 43.4 in imports and 58.7 in exports, while the averages of the seventeen countries are 52.9 and 65.7.—Reuter.

SECRET SOCIETIES' SECRETS

THE ORIGIN OF KU KLUX KLAN

Secret societies make an absorbing study, with their strange initiation rites, trials by ordeal, oaths and vows, their cryptic passwords, varied political and social ideals, and picturesque hierarchy. Primitive men knew them; they are older than civilization itself, and still a motive force in civilization today. Perhaps the most curious aspect of many is the change which overtakes them when their original functions have lapsed.

KU KLUX KLAN

This is significantly true of the notorious Ku Klux Klan, founded at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1867 to restrain the Negroes from excesses which followed the Civil War and the abolition of slavery. The original activities of this Klan of Confederate army officers—Mr. John Heron Lippert points out in "Famous Secret Societies" (Sampson Low, 12s. 6d.)—aimed at "intimidating the Negroes by fantastic costumes, light assemblies, flaming crosses, and high-sounding proclamations, mixed with a little conjuring hocus pocus to impress the superstitious blacks." Soon, however, it was an instrument for lashings and lynchings; it became such a menace to the Federal Government, that in 1871 an Act of Congress was passed to suppress it.

In 1916 it was revived with lofty aims which included the inculcation of chivalry and the protection of woman's chastity. After the Great War the Negro problem was again one of its concerns—for coloured soldiers who had fought came back discontented—but not the chief. By 1921, says Mr. Lippert, reports of wild doings from Texas displayed the Klan busting their way in enforcing a code of morals of its own devising by such methods of persuasion as tar and feathering, branding with acid, flogging, mutilation, and enforced banishment.

In Maryland the Klan not only appointed itself the guardian of morals by compelling unwed couples living together to submit to marriage or a whipping, but also declared open war against Jews and Roman Catholics.

Nemesis overtook the Klan when two leaders, who disputed the august title of Imperial Wizard and, incidentally, control of the marches, went to law, and a jeering audience of the uninitiated listened to unending allegations and revelations, which comprised such an odorous bouquet as seldom can have been brought out for washing in public embezzlements amounting to a million dollars.

warrants issued for defaulting officials, comfortable salaries drawn by those who were for the time being chiefs supreme in the Invisible Empire, such were the manifest fruits of the Klan's efforts towards "development of character."

THE TEMPLARS

Farther back in time, the Templars, founded in the twelfth century with the object of guarding pilgrims to the Holy Land, suffered almost as extreme a metamorphosis. From a chivalrous society whose members were pledged to chastity, poverty and obedience, they evolved into one feared, envied, and hated, with possessions large enough to excite the cupidity of impecunious rulers.

China, of course, abounds with secret societies. Even the beggars have one resembling the Camorra of Naples, and used to elect a beggar king who collected tithes from beggar subjects which he redistributed at intervals among the whole fraternity.

The chequered history of most of the forty or so societies, from ancient to modern which, Mr. Lippert concisely describes, persuades one that the oldest and greatest, that of the Freemasons, has been able to perpetuate its influence by adhering to pacific social and spiritual functions and avoiding their excesses of zeal—especially political zeal. The book is an interesting outline showing man's need for the forbidden, occult, and esoteric.

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FORMER LECTURER IN INDIA

Late Dr. J. W. Craham

LONDON, (By Mail).

Dr. J. W. Craham of King's College, Cambridge, who at the age of 73, was elected as the prospective Liberal candidate for Cambridge in February, has just died in Cambridge of heart trouble.

Dr. Craham lectured on religion to students in India during the winter of 1927-28. He also held the Professorship of the Principles and History of Quakerism at Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, in the United States—a college for girls.

He was the author of a number of books on Quaker subjects and for 38 years, as tutor and Principal, he was connected with Dalton Hall, Manchester.—Reuter.

Pheasant Crashes Through Train Window

LONDON, (By Mail).

A cock pheasant weighing five lbs crashed through the thick plate glass window of a restaurant car on the Flying Scotsman, the famous London-to-Edinburgh express, just after it had passed through Grantham.

Lunch was about to be served, and the pheasant was handed over to the chef.—Reuter.

STRANGE FIND IN ROMAN CITY

Relic Of Shakespearian King

LONDON, (By Mail).

A relic Cymbeline, the hero of Shakespeare's play, and a legendary British King, has been found at Verulamium, the old Roman city at St. Albans, in North London. It is a broken fragment of a cooking pot, and on one side are four letters C U N O and the fragment of a "B".

Mrs. R. E. M. Wheeler, who is superintending the excavations for her husband, the Keeper of the London Museum, says that these letters could only be the name of Cymbeline.

"The find is so interesting," she explains, "because it is one of the few things we have that help to confirm the legend of Cymbeline. 'He was king of South-eastern Britain and the son of Cassius, who defended the British city of Verulamium against Caesar's legions. 'Later, the

HOW BOMBAY HOSPITALS ARE KEPT GOING

Working Of The Maintenance Fund Committee

The following is a report of the work done by the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee during the period from 6th August 1931 to 31st August 1932:—

The Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee was appointed by Government Resolution, General Department, No. 7847, dated the 6th August 1931, to raise funds and to hold and distribute them in aid of hospitals in Bombay City, consisting of the following members:—

(1) Lt. Col. S. S. Vazifdar, M.R.C.P. (London), I.M.S. Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.
(2) W. H. Neilson, Esquire, O.B.E., V.D. M.A. M.I. M. Inst. C.E. M. I. Meech, L. Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust (3) Rahimullah M. Chino, Esquire, J.P. on behalf of Government.

(4) J. B. Bomom-Behram, Esquire, B.A. LL.B., President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay. (5) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (England). (6) The Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay Nominated by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

(7) Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., J.P. (8) Dr. M. V. Mehta, O.P.E., B.A. F.R.C.P. (I), L.M.S., F.C.P.S. nominated by the Governor's Hospital Fund.

At their first meeting held on the 14th August 1931, the Committee appointed Mr. J. B. Bomom-Behram as their Chairman, Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, O.B.E. Hon. Treasurer and Mr. D. V. Nadkarni, Hon. Secretary, and the office of the Committee was located in the Municipal Offices.

Mr. R. M. Chino resigned his membership on the Committee in November 1931 and in his place Government appointed Mr. Sultan M. Chino, Esquire, J.P. under General Department Resolution No. 7847, dated the 17th November 1931.

Mr. W. H. Neilson, O.B.E. resigned his membership having had to proceed on leave to England in the month of November 1931 and Mr. G. D. Moore was appointed in his place by Government under their Resolution, General Department, No. 7847 dated the 6th January 1932.

Mr. Moore also having proceeded on leave in April 1932, Government appointed Mr. H. H. Miles as a member of the Committee in his place under General Department Resolution No. 7847 dated the 13th May 1932.

The Committee co-opted the following members on the Committee:—
Mr. B. N. Karanjia on 31st August 1931; Mrs. Duggan and Mr. Alwyn Ezra, on 14th December 1931; Mr. B. S. N. Cooper on 15th February 1932, and Mr. P. B. Advani on 25th February 1932.

22 MEETINGS
The Committee held in all twenty-two meetings during the period under report. Besides a Conference was held between the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self Government and the Committee on the 20th June 1932.

INADEQUATE RESPONSE FOR FUNDS
The Committee appealed for funds to private individuals, firms, charitable institutions and dramatic and cinema companies. The responses, though encouraging, were not adequate. From the statement of receipts and disbursements for the period under report, it will be seen that the total receipts amount to Rs. 1,55,557/11/3 inclusive of Rs. 472/- being the interest earned at Bank. The receipts are made up of Rs. 72,162/11/3 from the Western India Turf Club, being the net proceeds of the Special Hospital Race Day given by them on 12th March 1932; Rs. 49,735/9/8 given by the Government of

Bombay in respect of the Entertainment &c. Taxes on the earnings of the special Hospital Race day; Rs. 15,712/6/7, donations from individuals, firms and charitable institutions; Rs. 5,500 sale proceeds of the 25000th Gold Chevrolet Car presented by Messrs. The General Motors India Limited through Mr. Sultan M. Chino; Rs. 3906/0/0 gross receipts of the drama 'Rangarajana' organized by the Arya Natak Samaj on 17th December 1931 including donations collected by Dr. Mangaldas Mehta on the occasion; Rs. 3,757/8/0 gross receipts of the Advertisement Ball held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the 16th March 1932, including donations collected by Mr. Alwyn Ezra; Rs. 3,170/6/8, contributions received from the employees of public and other offices; Rs. 1053/0/0 Receipts from cinema shows given each by the Pathé India Theatres Ltd. on 10th February 1932, Madan Theatres Ltd. on 1st March 1932 and the Globe Theatres Ltd. on 15th April 1932; Rs. 910/11/0 proceeds of the sale of Red Cross flags at the Race Course on the Hospital Day Races by the Sisters from the K.E.M. G. T. St. Georges and J. J. Hospital; Rs. 147, riding fees given by Jockey A.C. Walker.

The total amount disbursed by the Committee amounts to Rs. 1,42,093/3/5 leaving a balance of Rs. 13,464/2/10. Of the amount disbursed Rs. 58,359/5/2 were sent to the Government of Bombay in aid of the Government hospitals in Bombay; Rs. 58,359/5/2 to the Municipal Corporation; Rs. 24,179/10/7 to the Government of Poona, (out of the proceeds of the Special Race Day); Rs. 896/6 were spent in connection with the Drama 'Rangarajana', the Advertisement Ball, and the purchase of Red Cross flags; Rs. 200 were advanced to Mr. P. B. Advani to meet the preliminary expenditure of the All-India Industrial Exhibition and Fancy Fair; Rs. 68/6 Postage, etc.; and Rs. 3/7/0 Bank's commission.

It will be noticed from the statement that on the receipts side the realizations from the special Hospital Race Day bulk the largest. The Committee are grateful to the Western India Turf Club, not only for this generous help but also for having promised at the request of the Chairman to set apart a similar day in the next Bombay Season on 13th March 1933.

The General Motors India Limited, who through Mr. Sultan M. Chino offered their 25000th Chevrolet Car, the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities; the Trustees of the Sir Ratan Tata Charities, Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie and the B. S. & I. Company, Ltd., for their large donations deserve the special thanks of the Committee. The Committee hope that their support will be forthcoming in the ensuing year also. The Drama 'Rangarajana' performed by the Arya Natak Samaj was organized by Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, to whom the best thanks of the Committee are due and with the help of several friends he was able to make it a success. Similarly Mr. Alwyn Ezra deserves the best thanks of the Committee for having organized the Advertisement Ball, with the help of a Committee consisting of: (1) The Chairman; (2) Mrs. Duggan; (3) Mr. Sultan M. Chino; (4) Mr. Alwyn Ezra; (5) Mrs. Hudson; (6) Mrs. Blair; (7) Mrs. Hills N. Wadia; (8) Mrs. Mackenzie; (9) Mrs. Flanders, to whom the Committee's best thanks have already been conveyed.

and when all the spears had been thrown without either having been hit—although two of the interested spectators had been wounded—the younger man rushed at his opponent with wommerah uplifted.

YOUTH WINS.

"The old man parried the blows for a while but after a short, sharp bout, he turned and ran, dodging between his friends or behind a convenient tree.

"With the vanquished on the run the victor did not seem to want to inflict any serious harm on him, but tapped him smartly with the wommerah whenever he got the chance.

"The chase was not long continued. After several sharp taps the lover gave up the pursuit and marched back to his friends, who were gathered around the two on-lookers who had been accidentally wounded.

"The woman meanwhile had bolted for the main camp, and there awaited the result. What her actual feelings were I can only imagine, but the victor turned and claimed his bride, and everyone seemed satisfied.

DUELLING WITH A WOMMERAH

Australian Bush Adventures

Sir Hubert Wilkins, whose daring Arctic venture in a submarine will be recalled had done much adventurous exploring before he was knighted.

Among the 33 stories in "Told at the Explorers' Club" (Harrap, 10s. 6d. net) published recently is one from Sir Hubert's "Undiscovered Australia," in which he tells how certain native problems are solved.

An old man camped near had three wives. Another man wanted one of them—"a most prepossessing lady." They agreed to fight a duel for the lady.

"The lover collected some of his friends, and at an appointed time the duellists faced each other at a distance of about 50 yards. They were each armed with a wommerah and a handful of spears.

"The old man opened the duel, and they threw spears, throw after throw. After each throw they each advanced a pace. They skillfully dodged or parried the spears

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CHICAGO WORLD FAIR

INDIAN PRINCES AS PATRONS

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

The Yuvaraja of Mysore has arrived in New York from Europe, and is going to Chicago, where he will select a desirable site for the India section at the Chicago World Fair in 1933.

The exhibit will contain an Indian restaurant, an Indian theatre, and he adds—"We want to present a truly representative display of the mystic and psychic powers of the Yogis of India."

He has taken an active interest in India's participation in the Chicago World Fair, and has made this special trip to the United States to gain first-hand knowledge of the conditions connected with the Indian display.

INDIA'S PARTICIPATION
The Yuvaraja is being accompanied by Dr. Vernon B. Herbst, the well-known neurologist of Chicago, and Mr. J. J. Singh of Kashmir, both of whom are delegates in charge of the India Section.

Mr. J. J. Singh was vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Association at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1925, and one of the organisers and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition of Philadelphia in 1926.

The scheme of India's participation in the Chicago World Fair has received the active support and backing of some of the leading ruling princes of India.

The following princes have already become the patrons of the India Section at the Chicago World Fair, and it is expected that more illustrious names will be added later:

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda, His Highness the Maharaja of Nawanganur, His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla, His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, His Highness the Rajah of Mandi, His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, His Highness the Tikaraja of Kapurthala.

The Yuvaraja of Mysore will be returning to India. Dr. V. B. Herbst and Mr. J. J. Singh will also soon be returning to India to seek more co-operation from the Indian States and British India.—Reuter.

FRENCH BOXERS KEPT OUT

The appearance of six French boxers at a tournament at Folkstone has been banned by the Home Office.

Mr. Fuller Hazeldene, of Dover, the organiser, stated that he had been negotiating in London with the Home Office and the Boxing Board of Control to get the necessary landing permits for the Frenchmen, all of whom have appeared at other contests in this country before.

"In the first place," he said, "the Ministry of Labour agreed to three of the six men coming if the Control Board would agree, but that body refused, and so the ban has been applied to all the boxers."

The grounds for refusal are stated to be that there are so many British boxers out of work.

Mr. Hazeldene stated that the tournament would take place in British boxers taking the place of the banned Frenchmen.

All-India Weather Report

POONA, Nov. 10.

Conditions are unsettled in the Bay of Bengal between Ceylon and Andaman Islands where a depression is probably forming. Associated with thunderstorms, there has been widespread rain in South Madras and local rain in Lower Burma.

The Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair quarter of an inch; Victoria Point one and a half; Mergui, Bassein and Diamond Island a quarter; Negapatam four; Cochin and Pamban two; Cuddalore one; Calcutta, Trivandrum, Palamcottah and Kodakanal a half; Mysore, Coimbatore and Vellore a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue locally in South Madras and South Burma.

Earthquake Report:—Madras earthquake shock of a slight intensity at its origin about 1,300 miles

away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at zero hours five minutes, Indian Standard Time to-day.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

Official Barometer reading dated November 10.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.5 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of November 10:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .019 inches. Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.3 degrees. Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.4 degrees (2.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.1 degrees (1.5 above normal).

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of multicoloured designs in different sizes of dainty Teapoy covers, Table covers, Napkins, Towels, Bed covers, Handkerchiefs, fine Dhories, Sarees, Mulls, Nainsooks, Voils, plain Longcloths, Twills, Drills, Satin Ducks, Satin Drills, Shirts, Sues, Tapestry and Curtain cloth, etc.

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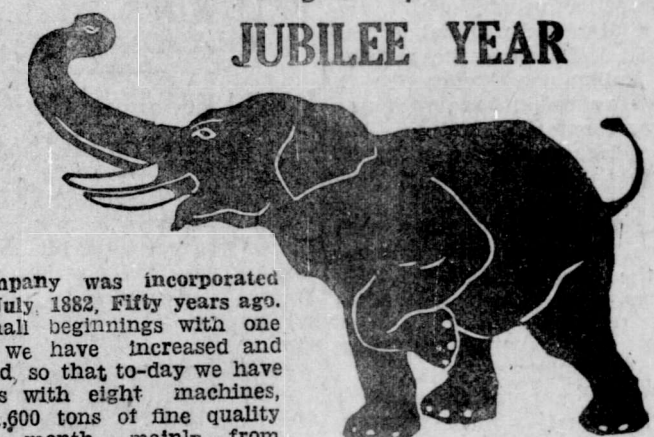
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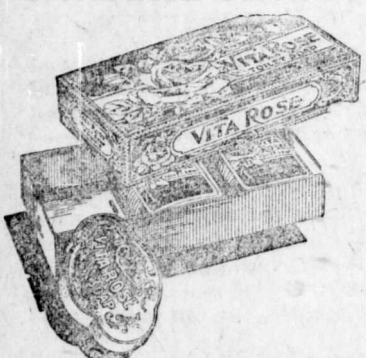
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1932

BRIGHT PROSPECTS AT ALLAHABAD AGAIN

Sub-Committees Busy Forging Formula

PLENARY SESSION LIKELY TO BE HELD

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The Unity Conference Sub-Committee members met again this morning, and are engaged in discussing safeguards for Muslim minorities in United Provinces, Bihar, Bombay, C. P. and Madras. After this question is settled, the problem of Sind Separation will be again taken up.

Mukhi Govindram, a Sind Delegate, has received the following telegram from Mr. Santhidas, a leading Pleader and public man from Hyderabad:—

"Sind Hindu Nationalists

shocked on Sind Question. Like-

ly breaking Unity Conference. Strictly urge Sind Hindus ac-

cepting principle of separation. Both parties insist on Govern-

ment subvention on extra tax-

ation. Separation is dependent

on joint electorates, safeguards,

weightage and similar to those

granted to Muslims in other

Provinces and responsibility in

Central Government."

HOPES NOT LOST.

As prospects of all-round settle-

ment are considered bright, it is

not unlikely that the Committee's

labours will be followed by plenary

session, which has been adjourned

'sine die.' It is considered quite

feasible holding such a session as

over 30 prominent delegates are

still here, and many others can be

summoned back within 24 hours

from places like Delhi and Lahore.

FOR SAKE OF BRITISH IZZAT!

Political Motive Behind British Expedition For Mount Everest

(From Our Special Correspondent)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

Some discussion took place among the Opposition members in the Assembly lobby regarding the forthcoming Mount Everest Air Expedition and remarks made by Lord Clydesdale, M. P. the Chief Pilot in showing the political effect of the enterprise in India.

Lord Clydesdale is reported to have said at a public meeting in England, "The success of this flight will have great psychological effect in India. It will do much to dispel the fallacy that this country is undergoing a phase of degeneration, but rather instil truth that Britain is ready to pass through a process of regeneration."

It will show India that we are still a virile and active race and can overcome difficulties with energy and vigour both for ourselves and for India. About 50 miles of this flight is over impossible country on which one must rely on one's engine. The objects of the expedition are first and foremost to foster and promote British prestige in the world, and especially in India. Americans have flown over the North Pole and South Pole, the Pacific Ocean has been crossed by air. The Atlantic has been frequently flown across. There is only one original flight really worthwhile, that is the flight over Mount Everest which alone stands out as the only significant part of the world which has not been flown over."

Some members of the Assembly discussed the need for asking the Government of India what help is being given at India's expense to the expedition coming out with this motive.

Means Test Resolution Carried

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In the House of Commons Means Test Resolution was carried by 267 votes to 43.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

On the Stock Exchange commodity markets closed weaker owing to disappointment at Wall Street advices. Gilt-edged Securities weakened on the resumption of liquidation of new three per cent. loan at 1-1/4 per cent. discount. Dollar shares opened higher but finally relapsed. Liverpool cotton futures dropped eight points following publication of American Bureau Report forecasting production of 11,947,000 bales which is higher than expected. Wall Street declined under moderately active selling.—Reuter.

Bank Rate Unchanged:

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government paper remains unchanged at four per cent.—A. P.

MORE TROOPS TO MIDNAPORE

ARRIVAL OF NEW DETACHMENT

MIDNAPORE. (By Mail.) The Troops at Midnapore have shifted to their new quarters, which are nearly completed. A fresh detachment has arrived and occupied the newly erected barracks.—A. P.

Gurkhas For Bankura

BANKURA. (By Mail.) Another detachment of the Gurkhas has arrived here with a number of mules and horses and has occupied the newly constructed barracks, as the Police Lines. The barracks at the Circuit House, Bankura, are almost completed, but these will not be occupied, unless and until the tube-well is complete. But for the Pooja holidays and the recent rains the construction works would have been finished by this time and the barracks occupied by the troops.—A. P.

IMPORT DUTY ON FOREIGN SALT

Inquiry At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

Mr. W. J. Ward, Collector of Customs, conducted an inquiry this afternoon, consequent on representation made to the Government of India asking for increase in additional import duty on foreign salt.

Messrs. H. K. De and N. K. De representing 'Rai' Ganendranath De Bahadur and Sons, salt brokers, giving evidence opposed the imposition of additional import duty on salt pointing out that if duty of one anna was imposed on foreign salt, even then Indian salt would not be able to sell by the side of Aden salt. Moreover if duty was imposed on foreign salt they might not come to Indian market which would be good chance for Aden salt to get higher prices and they would crush Indian salt industries, because merchants preferred Aden salt.

Replying to Collector witnesses said that the reason for fall in

price of foreign salt from Rs. 48 to 42 per hundred maunds during the past few months was due to there being no demand.

Witnesses said they were not getting any offer for Rs. 46 which was the normal price. Why Indian salt was not sold ex-ship in full quantity was due to Aden competition. The inquiry will be resumed on Friday.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL LOAN TO MEET AMERICAN WAR DEBTS

Britain To Make Overtures To U. S.

LONDON, November 10.

Following the American Presidential elections newspapers anticipate that Great Britain will shortly make an overture to the United States in regard to the war debts.

It is stated that it is hoped that the Hoover Moratorium which is due to expire in December will be extended pending the examination of the whole question.

According to the "Daily Herald" the proposal, is that debt should be scaled down by an agreement and a huge international loan at low rate of interest should be floated in London, Paris and New York in order to meet American claims. Meanwhile payments of £29 millions due by Britain on December 15 should be postponed by mutual consent.—Reuter.

U. S. PRESIDENCY ELECTION

Final Vote Ascertained
HOOVER TO RETIRE TO PRIVATE LIFE

LONDON, Nov. 9.

New York.—The electoral vote is now definitely as follows:—
Mr. ROOSEVELT 472.
Mr. HOOVER 59.

The composition of the new Congress will be of the representatives of 241 Democrats and 78 Republicans. One hundred and sixteen are still doubtful.

The Senate will consist of 56 Democrats; 34 Republicans; one farm labourer and five are still doubtful. Mr. Hoover intends to return to private life on 4th Mar. 1933.—Reuter.

NATIONAL CABINET FOR GERMANY

LONDON, November 10.

Berlin.—After considering the election result the Cabinet in communiqué states that it has been unanimously decided to attempt to form a real Government of national concentration working in conjunction within the Reichstag.—Reuter.

AVOIDING BRITISH TARIFFS

Irish Cattle Taken Over The Frontier

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Dublin.—The Irish Free State farmers strained every effort in the past 24 hours to remove cattle over the border to Northern Ireland in order to avoid the new British tariff. Many special trains were chartered but were unable to cope with the quantity of stock rushed to Free State railhead.

When zero hour struck at midnight many cattle were left uncleared although many thousands of pounds were saved in other case.—Reuter.

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RIOTING IN GENEVA

Crowd Attacks Police And Forces Troops To Retreat

SOLDIERS OPEN MACHINE-GUN FIRE

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Geneva.—Riot culminating in the death by machine-gun fire of three demonstrators, occurred on the shores of Lake Geneva. The demonstration was staged as a protest against the two Socialist leaders, and it rapidly developed into a riot.

The police, who were called out, were attacked by the demonstrators and a company of infantry from the recruits of the training school was ordered out. They were violently attacked by the crowd, their rifles seized and they were obliged to retreat.

On being chased, attacked and ambushed, they finally opened fire from machine-guns. Three rioters were killed and 30 injured.—Reuter.

RIOTS TOLL NUMBERS 8

Geneva.—The death-roll in the guns sprayed square waist-high. riot is now eight. It appears that Reuter.

The first detachment of troops had no cartridges. After an attack on them another detachment was rushed out fully armed. The mob been killed and 41 have been injured in the riots.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST PUNITIVE TAX

Bengal Villagers Perform Hijarat

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

A report from Tamluk, District Midnapore, says that most of the inhabitants of about 20 villages under the jurisdiction of the Nandigram Thana have left their homes, leaving behind all movables in order to avoid the consequences of non-payment of the Punitive Tax.

At the yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, a strong exception was taken to the statement reported to have been recently made by Sir Charles Tegart, the former Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, accusing the Corporation of providing Terrorists with jobs, largely in the capacity of teachers. One of the Councillors characterised the allegation as unfounded, unjust, uncharitable and unwarranted.

The Mayor remarked that the allegation had no foundation and said he would write to Sir Charles Tegart asking for real facts before making comment on the statement as reported in the newspapers.

SPIRIT OF POONA PACT

Two Harijan Members Sent Unopposed To Delhi Corporation

NEW DELHI, November 9.

Mr. Jankidas Anand and Mr. Lachhmandas, members of the "Depressed" class, who were recently returned unopposed to Delhi Municipality took their seats to-day.

At the outset they were garlanded amidst applause by the president Mr. A. H. Laiday and other members of the Committee.

Lala Lachmandas on behalf of the Committee extended a hearty welcome to the new members. The president associating himself with what had been said by Mr. Lachmandas referred to the pressing questions of sanitation and other improvements effected in the areas inhabited by the "depressed" classes and expressed the hope that the presence of the

new members would help the Committee in arriving at a proper solution.

Mr. Anand expressing gratitude for the welcome accorded to himself and his colleagues observed that it was the Poona Pact that had enabled their wildest dreams to be realised.—A. P.

Five Men Cut To Pieces On Railway Lines

SEVERAL INJURED

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Steam hanging about from a train which had just passed prevented plated-layers from seeing another incoming train with ghastly result near Watford in Hertfordshire. Seventeen men repairing rails were unaware of the danger until the express train was a few yards away. Five were cut to pieces and all others were treated for shock or injury.—Reuter.

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INDIA ON PATH OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

Baldwin's Assurance At Lord Mayor's Dinner

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Referring to India at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Mr. Baldwin who was replacing Mr. MacDonald, said that for two years we would be engaged in seeking the largest measure of agreement with the Indian States and political leaders of British India as to the revision of the Indian constitution. In a few days we would have with us a select representative body of the Indian delegates coming to participate in the last session of the Round Table Conference.

"We cordially welcome them with the hope that from their collaboration the Conference will fulfil the purpose for which it is summoned." (Cheers).

COURSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

We steadily pursued the course of constitutional reform despite the adverse economic conditions, and the difficulty of our task was aggravated by the attempts to promote internal disorder and disruption.

"I am glad to say that on one hand India is pulling through the economic crisis at least as well as most other countries and her credit stands at its height to-day in the city of London. On the other

hand, confidence in ability and determination of the Government to discharge its responsibilities to ensure execution of its will is firmly established.—Reuter.

BALDWIN'S POST PRANDIAL ORATION

World Economic Conference Necessary He Says

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The most notable speech at Lord Mayor's banquet was Mr. Baldwin's dealing with the international affairs. He stressed the importance of completing the work of Lausanne.

Britain was most desirous of effecting world disarmament, but the time had now come for her to cease unilateral disarmament. The auspicious proceedings at Lausanne and Ottawa made one trust to great forthcoming World Economic Conference to find a solution for the world problems. Failure at Ottawa would have prejudiced the success of the World Economic Conference and the failure of the latter would be a disaster.—Reuter.

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SOVIET DICTATOR'S WIFE DEAD

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Moscow.—Najedda Allilueva, the wife of the Soviet Dictator Stalin has died.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Major-General Sir William Salmond.—Reuter.

SERUYA BOUND OVER FOR TWO YEARS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Hampstead Magistrate addressed the 18-year-old Seruya, in a severe paternal language before leniently binding him over in the sole surety of the mother to behave properly for two years.

The police reported that Seruya was an ardent Communist, his room being plastered with Communist matter and Soviet badges. Seruya's lawyer said that the accused was studying for the chemists degree at the Royal College of Science. After attending a meeting at Trafalgar Square, he decided on his way home to smash windows of the Premier's house thinking it was empty.—Reuter.